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中華民國九年九月十六日

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

大正四年九月十六日

10 CENTS

BRITISH-AMERICAN DRIVE BEGUN WITH HURRICANE OF FIRE

Foch Strikes Yet Another
Blow At Crumbling Hin-
denburg Line

CANNON MASSED

Guns Rang'd In Line Wheel
To Wheel For Twenty
Miles

REPORT PROGRESS

Attack Ranges From South
Of Cambrai To North
Of St. Quentin

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

A new and terrible onslaught against the crumbling Hindenburg Line has been begun by the British and Americans. The British are attacking from Masnières, south of Cambrai, down to Beaurevoir. The Americans are attacking from there down to north of St. Quentin. The total front of the attack is over fifteen miles.

The chief reliance for success is again being placed on artillery rather than tanks, and British guns are massed along the line wheel to wheel. Good progress is reported for the start.

Along the rest of the front the only definite news is from the Champagne where the French are extending their gains on the Suippe. The Americans report minor successes near the Meuse.

(French Wireless)
Lyons direct, October 8.—The French troops have continued to make progress everywhere in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy.

On Tuesday morning British and American troops launched an attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai which continues to make satisfactory progress.

In Champagne on the line of the River Suippe prolonged eastwards along the course of the River Aisne, the French troops have taken Berry-au-Bac on the Aisne, and have crossed the Suippe at two points in the region of Aumencourt-le-Petit and reached the southern outskirts of St. Eloi and Iles and have taken St. Maumes. These three places are all on the banks of the Suippe. Further east they have gained a footing in Hauvin-sur-Aisne.

On the British front on Monday there was only local operations in the course of which the English took the villages of Oppy, north of the Scarpe, and Blacourt, east situated on the river Scarpe nine kilometers from Douai.

GUNS WHEEL TO WHEEL

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, October 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch says:

American troops, in conjunction with the Fourth British Army, attacked the shattered Hindenburg Line north of St. Quentin. The early progress of the battle was favorable. At the same time the Third British Army attacked on a front of ten miles between Masnières, south of Cambrai, and Beaurevoir.

The converging armies thrust northwards accompanied by a most terrific bombardment by hundreds of British cannon massed wheel to wheel.

ON TWENTY-MILE FRONT

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, October 8.—Reuters correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Our 3rd and 4th Armies delivered a heavy attack this morning in which American troops took part. Twenty miles of guns suddenly took part in the battle. Comparatively few tanks were employed. A good deal of resistance with machine-guns has been experienced and it

(Continued on Page 4)

Y.M.C.A. Secretary In 'Battle-Array'



Loaded down with all the equipment to start a first-class ball game and a good fight, this Y.M.C.A. worker is pictured on his bicycle ready to speed off to where the Yankees are ready to let off surplus steam after chasing the enemy nearer to Berlin.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FORCES ORGANISE GOVERNMENT

Act Includes Liberation From
Soviets' Power And Re-
sumption Of War

(American Wireless To Reuters)
Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Russian Embassy has received from the Provisional Government of Russia the text of an act constituting the supreme power of Russia. The act is approved by the Pan-Russian convention, composed of all the governments and parties in Russia except the Bolsheviks and the forces which first opposed the Constitutional Assembly which was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

The act includes the immediate liberation of Russia from the power of the Bolsheviks and Soviets, the annihilation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, the restoration of the treaties with Allied nations and continuation of the war against the German coalition.

2,000 MADE HOMELESS IN BIG WOOSUNG FIRE

Over 500 Houses Destroyed And
Many Injured In Blaze Starting
From Dropped Cigarette

Over 500 houses were burned, the central district of Woosung village, was entirely destroyed and several persons were injured, three seriously, in a fire which started early yesterday morning and swept Woosung until nearly noon. Nearly 2,000 people were made homeless.

The conflagration was stemmed by fire breaks made by Chinese working under the direction of Chief Officer Peit of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, who went to Woosung and later sent to Shanghai for Departmental Assistant Upton and members of the Chinese staff of the local department. Members of the Chapel Brigade also aided in stemming the fire.

The fire spread rapidly through the congested village and was only stopped when buildings in the path of the flames were pulled down.

The blaze had a tremendous start before assistance arrived from Chapel and Shanghai and lack of fire fighting apparatus allowed the flames to sweep through the village. Little water was used, the damage was done by Mr. Peit pulling down buildings and creating fire breaks.

A lighted cigarette carelessly dropped in a tobacco shop, started the conflagration. Among the buildings burned was the Chinese Post Office which is a total loss.

Three Chinese, badly burned, are at the Shanghai Road hospital here. Small Fire Here
A defective fuse in the knitting factory at 15 Burkill Road was the cause of a fire at the factory yesterday afternoon. The damage was slight. The staff of Messrs. Honigsberg and Co's garage did good work in checking the fire until the brigade arrived.

AGREEMENT IS HELD UP OVER GERMANS IN CHINA

Berlin Won't Ratify Prisoner
Exchange Unless Subjects In
China Are Let Alone

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—The Press Bureau states that it appears certain that the real reason the Germans are withholding the ratification of the agreement concerning Anglo-German prisoners of war is the question of the Germans in China.

If so, the action of Germany is entirely indefensible. The treatment of the Germans in China is a matter for the Chinese Government and has nothing whatever to do with an agreement dealing with prisoners in Germany and the British Empire. Until recently the Germans in China were treated with very remarkable consideration and it is believed that most of them have been left in complete liberty. If now China decided to follow the example of all the other belligerents and intern the Germans, who would otherwise be the center of German intrigue in China or worse, that is a matter clearly within the competence of the Chinese Government. It would be intolerable if Germany was allowed, in the first place, to ill-treat British prisoners and then decline to improve their conditions unless Great Britain put pressure on her Allies to refrain from doing something they are clearly entitled and probably well advised in doing. Evidently if Britain were to yield on such a point it would open the door for unlimited blackmail by Germany and ultimately result in still worse treatment for British prisoners in Germany so that Germany might extort from Great Britain still more valuable concessions.

Great Britain is willing to ratify The Hague Agreement and if Germany declines to ratify it, the responsibility must rest on the Germans and when the day of reckoning comes their conduct in this respect will not be forgotten.

Meanwhile Great Britain, in default of ratification of the agreement, will take whatever steps are open to it to promote better treatment for British subjects in Germany.

Chinese Parade In Manila
The Chinese of Manila are pledged to subscribe one million pesos to the Fourth Liberty Loan. To add impetus to the campaign a parade took place September 27, participated in by hundreds of Chinese in decorated autos, while 500 schoolboys with scores of banners and several bands marched.

Both the Cantonese and Amoy Chinese took part in both the parade and in the loan campaign.

No Let-up Over Peace Talk,
Mr. McAdoo Tells Nation
(Reuters Agency War Service)
Washington, October 7.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued an appeal to the public not to relax their efforts in the Liberty Loan, declaring that the peace overtures made by the enemy only emphasize the supreme importance to make the loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure.

"Our boys in the trenches are not going to cease fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight hardest and to keep moving until the victory is clinched."

G.\$79,350 MORE ADDED TO LIBERTY LOAN SALE; £5,000 FROM CHEFOO

Total Runs Up To G.\$968,650;
Exchange Banks To Be
Closed Today

25 SUBSCRIBERS FOR DAY

One Committeeman Sells Bonds
To Men Of Nine Different
Nationalities

With 25 subscribers purchasing G.\$79,350 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds here yesterday the total sales for North China went to G.\$968,650 while a telegram was received late in the afternoon bearing the news that Chefoo had subscribed £5,000. This is not included in the totals as it is possible that the transaction has already been concluded, through a Shanghai bank. One hundred and twenty-five buyers purchased bonds here yesterday.

Subscriptions will be accepted at committee headquarters today but because the banks will be closed it will be impossible to settle exchange.

One committeeman, Mr. P. E. Green, sold bonds totaling G.\$1,100 to purchasers representing nine Allied and neutral nationalities. The bonds were bought by an Italian, a Swiss, a Portuguese, a Swede, a Belgian returned soldier, an Englishman, a Scotchman, a Spaniard and an American.

Gordon and Company, a British firm, and Sullivan's Fine Candles reported Liberty flags flying yesterday; all foreign employes purchasing bonds.

Committeemen in charge of all districts made reports at a meeting held at headquarters last night.

Yesterday's subscriptions:

Name of Bank	Bears	Amount
International Banking Corporation	47	G.\$25,250
Bank of China	12	22,800
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	30	14,800
Russo-Asiatic Bank	4	8,400
American Express Co.	12	4,200
Chartered Bank	3	1,400
American Oriental	9	1,200
Bank of China	3	61,500
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	20	27,850
Bank of Communications	40	22,000
American Oriental	106	25,000
Chartered Bank	34	17,450
Yokohama Specie Bank	11	7,300
Bank of Communications	3	1,500
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	3	800
Totals	1,134	G.\$79,350

Summary of the campaign:

Name of Bank	Bears	Amount
International Banking Corporation	636	G.\$335,300
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	101	106,600
American Express Co.	106	48,650
Russo-Asiatic Bank	37	49,500
Bank of China	37	61,500
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	20	27,850
Bank of Communications	40	22,000
American Oriental	106	25,000
Chartered Bank	34	17,450
Yokohama Specie Bank	11	7,300
Bank of Communications	3	1,500
Direct Drafts on U.S.A.	3	800
Totals	1,134	G.\$79,350

Cables received from Outposts:

Hankow	G.\$100,000
Tientsin	65,000
	G.\$165,000

Pledged

Total for North China

G.\$968,650

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY

WASHINGTON, October 8.
THE following is the note from the Secretary of State to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires:

"The Department of State, October 8, 1918.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6, enclosing a communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making a reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial German Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8 last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war? He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

FRENCH NAVAL DIVISION ENTERS PORT OF BEYROUT

Principal Turkish Base In Syria
Captured, Hastening
Collapse

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 8.—The following telegram has been sent to the Minister of Marine by Admiral Varney:

"The French Naval Division in Syria entered the port of Beyrouth on the 7th at 6 a.m. The enthusiasm of the populace was indescribable.

In publishing this news and laying stress in its significance from a political and moral point of view, the newspapers remark that Beyrouth was the principal enemy base in Syria and that this audacious landing of the French naval forces will precipitate the Turkish debacle, which leaves her no resource, says Le Petit Journal, but to follow the example of Bulgaria.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, October 8.—The French Division in Syria entered Beyrouth at 6 a.m. on the 7th, amid the indescribable enthusiasm of the population.

All the newspapers this morning regard the occupation of this port as very important. They point out that it deprives the Turkish-German forces in Syria of their principal point d'appui and it will produce a great impression in Constantinople.

The newspapers incidentally emphasize that it is also the beginning of the realization of the Entente agreement whereby the districts which the British and French troops are now occupying were to be ceded to France.

Progress Of Allies In Albania Unchecked

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 8.—In Albania the Allied forces are continuing their progress.

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, October 7.—An official communiqué reports:

In the coastal area in Albania we are continuing our march towards the Lower Skutli.

Northward of Berat our advance guards overcame the resistance of the enemy's rearwards, taking prisoners. They crossed the Devoli and are continuing their march on El Basan.

WILSON IN REPLY INSISTS GERMANY BE MORE SPECIFIC

Wants To Know Whether
Fourteen Demands Are
Irrevocably Accepted

OTHER QUESTIONS

Intimates Enemy Must Evacuate
Occupied Territory
Before Any Armistice

WHAT OF RULERS?

Asks If Request Comes
From Same Government
That Conducted War

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Washington, October 8.—The following are two documents given out by the Secretary of State today:

First, the translation of the German Note; Second, the reply from the Secretary of State.

The following is the Note from the German Chancellor, transmitted through the Swiss Charge:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all the belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations.

"The German Government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of September 27, 1918, in order to avoid further bloodshed, the German Government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

(Signed) Max, Prince of Baden, Imperial Chancellor."

[The second document is the reply to the foregoing note, given in the adjoining column.]

Austria Explains Action

Amsterdam, October 7.—The Austrian Government has issued an explanatory semi-official communiqué emphasizing that its peace offer is the logical outcome of the development of ideas in favor of peace negotiations, no indemnities, a League of Nations, no economic war after the war, and the freedom of the seas.

Senators Against Armistice

Washington, October 7.—In the Senate, during a discussion of the German peace note, the Republican Senator Poindexter, described it as a most insidious danger.

Senator McCumber moved that, before an armistice is agreed, Germany must disarm her army, surrender her navy, pay damages for the cities she has devastated and restore Alsace-Lorraine with a penalty similar to that she exacted from France in 1871.

Senator Hitchcock, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that it was absolutely abhorrent that there should be any thought of a suspension of hostilities now and recommended an additional principle to President Wilson's terms, providing that the Allies shall deal only with the real representatives of the German people.

Senator Lodge said that an armistice would mean the loss of the war and all we fought for. Germany merely proposed a long debate on the bases of peace. He emphasized that the only future course is to secure a complete military victory over Germany and to force her to sue for peace.

Ask Peace, Burn Cities

London, October 8.—Sir Christopher Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at Merthyr yesterday, remarked that while the German peace note was being penned the houses of Douai were being set on fire. He did not believe that a secure peace could be obtained unless we adhered to the determination that the man who committed these crimes should be punished as a criminal.

Canadian Opinion Unfavorable

Ottawa, October 8.—The Canadian newspapers, without exception, are

opposed to favorable consideration by the Allies of the German peace proposals. They declare the war should be pressed until the Central Powers surrender unconditionally.

DISQUIET IN GERMANY

(French Wireless)
Lyons direct, October 8.—A number of articles in the German newspapers show that disquiet reigns in Germany concerning the future. Nothing is more characteristic of this than the following extract from an article from a Munich newspaper:

"For the peace proposals made by the Government show clearly that they have been forced to propose peace to our enemies instead of the initiative coming from them, from which we know that our enemies are invincible. The peace which we can obtain under these circumstances will have a bitter effect for many of us."

A message from Berna states that information has been received from Berna that the agency of the Deutsche Bank has closed its doors. The same thing will happen without delay to all the German banks throughout Bulgaria.

Say Germany Must First Quit Occupied Territory

London, October 7.—The Daily Mail remarks:

"Prince Max's offer only heartens us to strike home and compel a real peace. A request for an armistice when the Germans have lost the game means not peace but trickery. There is not a word of repentance for Germany's crimes in Prince Max's speech and there is no admission that German militarism is defeated and bankrupt. We have not allowed Bulgaria to tell us what to do, we told her what she had to do. We intend to act with Prussia and Austria in precisely the same way, namely, unconditional surrender. The Germans must leave the occupied territories and also Alsace-Lorraine, unincorporated Italy, Serbia and Russia, restore the property they have stolen, pay all damage and surrender for trial by the Allies the great criminals of the war, including the Kaiser, General von Klueck, General von Boehm, General Stenger, General von Boehm, Major Manteluff, Captain von Foerster and also the Commanders of the prison-camps where Britishers have been done to death. Lastly, Lenin and Trotsky and the other anarchist criminals must not be forgotten. Furthermore, in no circumstances will Germany be given back her colonies."

The Daily Mail elsewhere points out that the Kaiser still insists on his authority when he says to his army "I resolved to offer peace."

Proposals Means Nothing

The Times comments that it would be idle to regard the proposal for an armistice as having any meaning whatever. The Germans are well aware that Niagara could be as easily switched off as the flow of a modern war temporarily suspended. Austria's Note last month recognised this, hence Germany's futile proposal can only be the measure of her military necessity. "What ambiguous and disingenuous stuff is the Chancellor's treatment of vital questions, Belgium and the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania and Poland and Alsace-Lorraine!"

After ridiculing the assertion of the German Chancellor that the new Government marks a new democratic epoch in Germany, the Times concludes:

"The Chancellor's desire for peace is undoubtedly sincere. He discerns the approach of overwhelming defeat and appreciates its consequences. What he does not appreciate is the absolute and unalterable determination of the Allies to end the menace to civilization whose ravages have been stated at the cost of such an appalling sacrifice. The Allied people are determined that the defeat of the war-makers shall be complete and absolute through the unconditional surrender of Germany."

Just Like Austrian Request

The Morning Post sees no difference in the proposal made by Prince Max of Baden and the Austrian request which President Wilson refused. It says that the German Chancellor's attempt to represent the recent superficial change in Government as democratic is too palpable and therefore the offer does not fulfill the conditions postulated by President Wilson. Its object is to divide the Allies and the United States. German diplomacy was never more mistaken. When Germany signifies her readiness to accept the terms of the Allies, then and not before, will she receive the peace she deserves.

The Daily Express remarks that if Germany really wants an armistice let her withdraw her armies from the occupied territory and give security for the acceptance of President Wilson's terms by the surrender of her arms and fortresses. That was Bulgaria's road to peace, and it is the only road. Germany may not yet be ready to tread it. She will be when Marshal Foch has hammered her armies a few weeks longer.

American Press Speaks
New York, October 7.—This morning

throughout the country the editorials on the German peace proposals assert that no proposition can be acceptable except unconditional surrender.

Manchester, October 7.—The Manchester Guardian, after pointing out that the Kaiser is still the supreme power in Germany, where there has been no real constitutional change, suggests that a condition of the armistice should be the withdrawal of the German armies to the German frontiers. "This would be an acknowledgment of defeat without which our work would not be done."

Minority Socialist Press

Opposes German Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 7.—A message from Berlin states that the independent Socialist press is absolutely hostile to the government.

Germany Forced To Make Peace Move, Says Tisza

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 7.—The Vossische Zeitung states that Count Tisza at Budapest candidly blurted out that the treachery of Bulgaria and the position on the Western front led the Central Powers to send a peace note to President Wilson. So far as was possible, autonomy would be granted to the various nationalities in Hungary. Italy could keep the territory she had won while parts of Galicia could go to the new Poland.

NO MORE DOUBLE RIDES IN NATIVE CITY RICSHAS

Chief Of Nantao Police Decries Two Are Too Many For One Vehicle

The Chief of the Nantao Police has come out with another humanitarian decree.

It is one which will cause tears, appreciations and expense to singing girls and persons of frugal bent who have occasion to travel by ricksha within the confines of the Native City. The Chief has ordered that there be no more riding of two persons in a single ricksha. Moreover, he prohibits a strict prohibition of the pulling of rickshas by aged or too-youthful coolies, and for failure to carry out previous orders on these matters he imposes penalties upon the police officers in charge of districts where violations have been observed. The text of Mr. Hsu Kuo-lang's decree ends:

"Numerous cases of injuries have been originated from rickshas carrying two occupants when the coolies were unable to pull such weight. We had ordered, both in writing and verbally, the prohibition of such action, however, we find recently in Nantao as well as in Chapel rickshas with double-riders, especially on the Boulevard des Republiques. This is an open proof that the police forces are not carrying out our orders."

"In the districts of the New North Gate, the Small East Gate, the Old North Gate and the Old West Gate there are innumerable pedestrians and the streets are lined with tram cars. The danger in traffic in these places can not be over-emphasized. The police officers should make personal inspection of these districts from time to time in order to direct their interiors. We are surprised that these officers have ignored our previous orders."

"As a punishment of mild form, we hereby register one demerit each against the officers in charge of the districts at the first, 21st, 2nd and the 32nd districts. If the same offense is repeated in these districts, the officers concerned will be dismissed. The pulling of rickshas by boys and old coolies is also prohibited as they are liable to accidents."

POLISH LEGION MEMBERS ARE LARGELY AMERICAN

New Force Received Into French Army With Interesting Ceremony

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch says the Polish Legion, composed largely of American Poles, has been received into the French army with an interesting ceremony at Nancy.

Flag Presentation At Fuh Tan Today

American University Club To Give Flag To Chinese College This Morning

Mr. Julian Arnold will present the American national colors to the Fuh Tan University this morning at 10 o'clock on behalf of the American Club at Shanghai. The presentation will be followed by a program of boy scouts drill and military review and boxing exhibition. In the evening there will be a program of music and music to be concluded with a Chinese playlet to be staged by the students of the college.

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Council Reveals History Of Efforts To Close 'Wheel'

Two Years Ago Began To Urge Consular Body To Use Pressure In Peking

The first public statement showing the attempts of the Shanghai Municipal Council to prompt action by the Diplomatic Body in Peking, through the Consular Body here, to close "The Wheel" is published in the Municipal Gazette today. Correspondence dating back to the fall of 1916 is released together with the story of the raid and an extract from the police report of September 30 showing that Shanghai police officials, acting under instructions from the Captain-Superintendent, referred to the necessity of suppressing "The Wheel" to General Lu Yung-shiang, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai.

The publication of the correspondence of the Municipal Council and the Consular Body is the first official pronouncement on the events leading up to the raid of September 29, when "The Wheel" was closed by Chinese soldiers and all gambling paraphernalia confiscated. The reports also show that the employees of the North Honan Road Extension gambling house are still in custody.

The following is an extract from the Municipal Gazette of today:

"In October, 1916, consideration was given to the possibility of taking action against the proprietors of this establishment, but it was pointed out that it had long since been found impracticable to take action against the individual proprietors of establishments of this character partly because of the difficulty of detection and proof but mainly because of their swift evasion of consular authority by changes of nationality. A further difficulty presented itself in that the general warrant which the Consular Body issued in 1913, authorizing the measures necessary for the suppression of gambling at No. 24 North Honan Road, was subsequently withdrawn."

"Consideration was next given to the practicability of taking action in the Consular Courts against those found frequenting this establishment. The difficulty of obtaining the evidence necessary to support such action, enhanced by the very fact that 'The Wheel' is situated outside Settlement limits, was carefully examined and the Council was forced to reach the conclusion that even if this initial difficulty could be surmounted, such action would probably be found ineffective in certain of the consular courts. Moreover as regards British subjects, the Council was advised that the collection of evidence and the institution of proceedings for unlawful gambling rested with the Crown Advocate."

"Under these circumstances it seemed to the Council that the only action that was possible, having regard to the fact that 'The Wheel' is outside Settlement limits and not on a Municipal road and consequently not within the Council's jurisdiction, was to address the Consular Body."

The following letter, dated October 31, 1916, was sent to Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul, by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council:

"Sir—I have the honor once more to bring to the notice of the Consular Body the public gambling which is still in progress beyond Settlement limits at an establishment in the North Honan Road."

"I have gathered that you are in agreement with the Council's view, as expressed in your recent conversation with the Vice-Chairman, that it is unquestionably incumbent upon the local authorities to continue endeavors for the suppression of an establishment which tends to dissipate the earnings and industry of foreign and Eurasian residents, especially of those in small employments."

The Council having recently devoted particular attention to this matter understands that proceedings might be taken for unlawful gambling against individual British subjects who frequent the premises if sufficient evidence should be in the hands of Mr. Crown Advocate. But as this course would probably be ineffective with regard to gamblers of nationality other than British it would not in the Council's opinion prove a successful remedy."

"Action against the individual proprietors when they can be identified, as you are aware, long since been found to produce little result, notably because of their swift evasions of consular authority by changes of nationality. The general warrant which the Consular Body previously gave was found to be impracticable, or it has been ascertained that it would be of no defense in proceedings against any British member of the force whose action thereunder should affect the liberty or property of any individual."

"The only other action possible in representation to the Chinese authorities and action by them but the Council anticipates that this will perhaps result merely in removal of the premises to other premises, or a cessation which would be temporary alone."

"I have accordingly the honor to request that after reviewing these several difficulties of past experience the Consular Body will be so good as to endeavor with the aid of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, to devise procedure of such special efficacy as may be expected to produce a permanent stoppage of this malpractice."

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS MUST LEAVE BULGARIA

Terms Of Armistice Allow Only Turks To Remain In Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 7.—A message from Sofia says that it is semi-officially stated that the terms of the armistice provide for the demobilization of the Bulgarian army, except for three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry; the capitulation of the Bulgarian units which were west of Uskub when the armistice was signed and the departure from Bulgaria within four weeks of all Austrians and Germans, but Turks are allowed to remain.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Department of State has been officially notified of the abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on October 3 and the succession of Prince Boris.

IN PURSUIT OF TEUTONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 8.—The official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

After a vigorous pursuit of the Austrian and German forces, which are retreating in disorder northwards, the French and Servians yesterday captured Vranja and took several hundred prisoners and some guns.

We continue to advance in Albania. The Servians have occupied Dibra.

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 8.—In Serbia the Allied troops are pushing forward rapidly their victorious advance. The defeated Austrian troops are retreating in disorder and have abandoned a large amount of material, thirteen guns and thirty machine-guns to the French and Servian troops.

Chief Of U.S. Marines Now On West Front

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has announced the arrival in France of General Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, Brigadier General McCaskey, the Quartermaster General, accompanied him.

SIR ERIC GEDDES IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Sir Eric Geddes, first Lord of the British Admiralty, has arrived in the United States. He said:

"The dauntless determination which the United States displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done, one would have thought it impossible and words fail me to express our admiration for this feat undertaken and accomplished by your Navy Department."

MR. ROBERTSON MAKES APPEAL FOR CZECHS

Lecture On Siberian Situation Given In Interest Of British War Funds

An illustrated lecture on present conditions in Russia was delivered yesterday at the Astor House by Prof. C. H. Robertson of the Y. M. C. A., who is leaving soon to work among the Czech-Slavs in Siberia. The lecture being given for the benefit of British war funds. A large number of people attended.

The speaker took the audience on a trip by lantern slides through Siberia from Vladivostok to Petrograd, depicting the work being done by Y. M. C. A. secretaries among the Czech-Slavs. He also brought up some important suggestions to be worked out in Russia before the end of the war.

"The great war can not be ended until we know what will happen to Russia when peace is declared," said Prof. Robertson in part. "Germany could recoup herself even after the defeat, if the terms of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty were carried out. The domination over Russia by Germans will be something unimaginable and the latter can afford to give up what she has lost and will have to lose in this struggle if she could only retain what she had secured in Russia in finance, provisions and resources."

The lecturer pleaded with his audience to assist the Czech-Slavs in their attempt to overthrow the Bolshevik yoke and German domination. As a people, he said, they are highly appreciative of what the Allies are doing for them. They are intelligent and interesting—loyal to their principles and artistic in temperament.

The lecturer concluded by reading the note addressed by the Allied commanders to the Czech-Slavs in Siberia, promising to assist them in the fight for liberty.

The lecturer concluded by reading the note addressed by the Allied commanders to the Czech-Slavs in Siberia, promising to assist them in the fight for liberty.

American Corporal All Alone Captures Whole German Staff

Makes Major, Three Captains, Six Lieutenants, 22 Privates His Prisoners

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from a correspondent with the American army on the Meuse said an American Corporal, Fred Hubble of Toledo, Ohio, single-handed captured a German artillery staff consisting of a Major, three Captains, six Lieutenants and 22 privates on Blancmont, north of the Somme. Hubble is thirty years old and enlisted last January.

In the course of an attack he lost his detachment and discovered a dugout and demanded that the inmates surrender. None came. Hubble looked around and saw another exit and a Prussian officer, pistol in hand, coming out. Hubble covered him and made all these inside come out and surrender and marched them back.

COTTON MARKET IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Cotton market: December, 30.75 cents. March, 29.93 cents.

JUGO-SLAVS EAGER TO GET RECOGNITION

League Forms Close Organisation To Help Realisation Of Ambitions

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The five thousand Jugo-Slavs of San Francisco are eager for the recognition of the autonomy of their people in Mid-Europe. John V. Radich, President of the Croatian League, said:

"We of Croat, Serb or Slovene extraction are seeking through closer organization to give every possible aid toward the realization of the great dream 12,000,000 people have had since the Middle Ages, the establishment of an independent Jugo-Slavic nation that will stand shoulder to shoulder with the other nations of the world. There are two million and a half Jugo-Slavs living in the United States who expect to return to the land of their birth and we want to be helpful in preparing them for their responsibilities, in the glorious recreation and guidance of the new nation to a high destiny."

"The Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, people with the same race customs, have been guarded constantly against insidious Austro-Hungarian diplomacy which always sought to keep them divided through political and religious schisms, and other dissensions."

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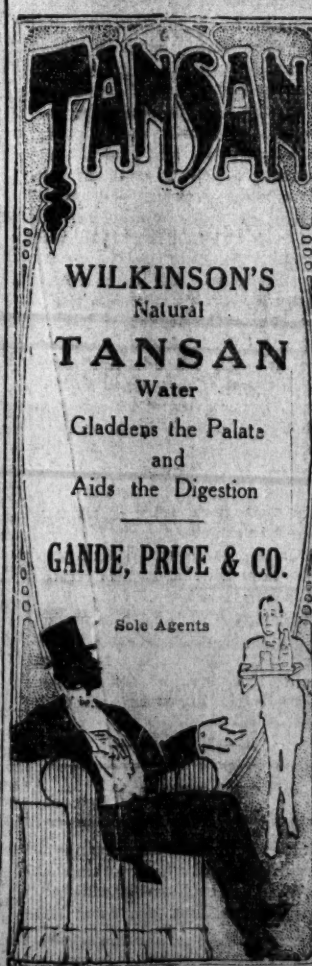
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A GAINST an enemy who has neither respect for human liberty nor reverence for God, who makes war on defenceless mothers and butchers little children for a German holiday, who strikes down the aged and infirm, the maimed and the sick, who makes a shambles of sleep and a slaughterhouse of prayer, who tramples under-foot the right of nations to live and exalts the harvest of the sword, who plunders in the name of defence and kills in the name of the Divinity, who blasphemes of victory one hour and whines like a cur for peace the next, who dispenses iron crosses for murder on the field of ten million crucifixions and chants a requiem of hate over Freedom's dead—against such an enemy there can be only two alternatives—either we must lay down The Price of Victory or We Must Lay Down Our Arms!



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HORVATH IN AGREEMENT WITH M. VOLOGODSKY

Terms Will Be Given Out After Latter Returns From Omsk

Reuter's Pacific Service
Harbin, October 8.—It is understood that General Horvath has come to a final agreement with M. Vologodsky. However, on account of the fact that the latter is not authorized to decide the question without the sanction of the other members of the Dictatorship, the agreement will be published in full only after M. Vologodsky returns to Omsk. He is leaving Vladivostok for Omsk at the end of this week.

According to the local newspaper, Novosti Jiam, the Czech Staff in Siberia has received a telegram stating that Trotsky has been declared President of the Central Soviet instead of Lenin, who has delivered the military dictatorship into the hands of the German Command.

Vladivostok, October 9.—M. Vologodsky departed at midnight for Omsk.

An order was promulgated today, signed by Vologodsky, as follows:

The foreign banks and enterprises which have commenced transactions without having received a charter from the proper government organs are prohibited from operating in Siberia.

All contracts and agreements concluded between Russians and foreigners, violating the Russian laws relative to limitations upon foreigners in Russian enterprises are invalid and the rights thus acquired are annulled.

The military delegates sent by the Ufa Directorate, after a very brief stay in Vladivostok, continued their journey to Tokyo this afternoon.

The Czech-Slovak staff states that the loss of Sibir, a very important point from a strategic point of view, jeopardizes Samara. The Samara Government institutions are being evacuated to Ufa.

From all accounts the Germans are feverishly consolidating their position in South Russia and the Caucasus and it is reported that the so-called Republic of Georgia has placed itself under the aegis of Germany.

Fine New Steamer For Yangtze Fleet

China Navigation Company's Ship Woosung Arrives Here From Hongkong

A handsome addition to the fleet of river boats now plying the Yangtze is the China Navigation Company's new steamer Woosung which arrived here Tuesday night from Hongkong under command of Captain F. Newcomb.

The Woosung was built and fitted by the Taike Dock & Engineering Co. of Hongkong and has a gross tonnage of 3,204, net tons 1,974 and deadweight tonnage 2,390. Her dimensions are: length between perpendiculars 329 feet; moulded breadth 46 feet and moulded depth 14 feet. Her machinery consists of a twin-screw set of triple expansion engines, with cylinders of 14½, 24, and 39½ inch diameter by 30 inch stroke, working at pressure of 190 lbs. per square inch. Unlike other steamers on the river her spacious saloon and passenger accommodation is situated aft, running to nearly amidships. There are 11 cabins containing 22 berths, as well as three bathrooms. The ship is specially adapted with powerful winches having a lifting power up to 45 tons so as to facilitate her quick loading and discharging of cargo. The vessel is now loading and is scheduled to leave for Hankow and ports on Friday.

British-American Offensive Begun

(Continued from Page 1)
is too early to estimate but the results look like developing into a good day.

Our aeroplanes are whirling up like wasps in a stirred-up nest.

London, October 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We took 400 prisoners in the local fighting on Sunday in the neighborhood of Aubencheul-aux-Bois.

A British patrol in the Oppy sector brought in thirty-four prisoners and four machine-guns.

We established posts at the canal crossings northward of Aubencheul-aux-Bois and northward and westward of Oppy.

We captured a post eastward of Berelau and made slight progress northward of Wezmancourt.

American Make Local Gains
The official American communiqué issued this evening reports:

We drove the enemy out from Châtel-Cherisy and, overcoming his desperate resistance, seized the commanding heights westward of the Aire.

A Belgian official communiqué reports this evening:

There have been artillery actions on the whole of our front.

A German official communiqué reports:

The Americans continued their

violent attack between the Argonne and the Meuse and were beaten back on the heights eastward of the Aisne.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this morning:

Yesterday was marked by various local affairs between Cambrai and St. Quentin aggregating a substantial success both in territory and prisoners. We continue to press the retreating Germans hard, occasionally forcing their rearwards to stand and counter-attack. Our progress eastward of the Scarpe constitutes a distinct tactical success.

The toughest fighting during the day was at Aubencheul-aux-Bois, where we cleared the enemy out of a series of linked-up defenses and took 400 prisoners.

Between Beaurevoir and Manneffe the enemy continues to resist its strength, but our guns are massed in favorable positions.

The French troops on our right have driven a deep, broad bulge into the enemy's line.

A German official communiqué reports:

The enemy, who at first gained ground on the Somme canal towards Essigny-le-Petit, was pressed back on Sunday as far as Renaucourt.

Laon Reported Allied
Paris, October 7.—It is reported that Laon has been burning since yesterday.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

North of St. Quentin the struggle continued during the night with redoubled violence. The enemy made several attempts to throw us out of the positions we had captured.

His attacks were all broken except in the region of Tilloy Farm, where he succeeded in regaining a slight advantage.

The fight continues along the Suippe front. The Germans remain very vigilant and are endeavoring with all their strength to arrest our advance on the north bank of the Suippe. The struggle has been particularly lively in the region of Berticourt.

Further east we captured St. Masmes.

On the right we entered Hauvin, north of the river Arnes.

Sergeant Makes Heroic Rescue Of Wounded Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 7.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters on Monday reported:

Sergeant Waaler during the recent fighting around Le Catelet saw four wounded men lying in a fire-swept area. He went out with two volunteers and brought in two of them himself and also a tank officer whose tank had been fired by a shell. Sergeant Waaler learned that there might be others in the burning tank and so returned alone, entered the blazing tank with a handkerchief to his nostrils and found two men alive but incapable of helping themselves. These he carried to where the stretcher-bearers could reach them.

Sergeant Waaler has been recommended for a commission in the American army.

News Brevities

The Chinese Bar Association at Nantao has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Justice against the appearance of foreign counsel at the Naval Inquiry into the circumstances attending on the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Kiangkwan in April as well as the use of the English language by the Registrar during the hearing. The message styles the action as unlawful and destructive to the interests of the country.

Members of the China and Japan War Savings Association are reminded that the October subscription list will close at 5 p.m. today.

Mr. Maurice Benjamin of the Oliver Import and Export Company has returned from Japan after being there for nearly 14 months. Mr. Benjamin went to Japan for his health and is now quite recovered.

A dinner dance will be held at the Astor House ball room every Thursday night commencing at 8:30 o'clock. Reservations may be made by applying to the superintendent of service at the hotel office. The Astor House orchestra will furnish the music.

An armed robber named Liang Ping-fu was executed yesterday at the Lunghua Rifle Butts by order of General Lu Yung-shan, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner. The prisoner was convicted for participating in an armed robbery at a cotton hong in Kiangwan as well as for inciting troops to rebel.

An interesting program was presented last night by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in commemoration of China's National Holiday. Mrs. H. T. Mei rendered a vocal solo. Speeches were made by Mr. S. K. Tiao, general secretary of the association, and Mr. Lin Chuan-chai of the Ministry of Education. A film depicting the Hangchow bore was screened. More than 800 people attended the entertainment.

T. P. RAILWAY CHANGES

The running of the northern and southern cars of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been altered and the cars will, in future, operate in the order undesignated. Those Cook and Son announce.

Leaving Pukow October 9th. Two-berthed compartment cars.

Leaving Pukow October 9th. Two-berthed compartment cars.

Leaving Pukow October 11th. Four-berthed compartment cars.

Leaving Pukow October 12th. Four-berthed compartment cars.

The cars will run in this order until further notice.

Czechs Are Off Again For Volga Under General Gaida

Going Back Whence They Came To Save Their Compatriots From Bolshevik Menace

By Olive Gilbreath
(Special Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS)

Vladivostok, September 28.—The Czechs are off for the Volga. They have departed under the direction of the young General Gaida whose strategy and daring were responsible for bringing the second division through the Bolshevik tangle at Lake Baikal, a feat which deserves a Homer to record it. It was less than a month ago that the second division of Czech-Slovaks fighting eastward met the vanguard of Semenov's troops at the windy little stanitsa Olovinnaya, near which Semenov was born, and Siberia awoke one morning to find that the long-expected had occurred. Asia was again linked with Europe.

Back To Country They Left
And now the Czech-Slovaks are off again, into the same wide reaches of country from which they came. To be saved in the Czech army means to save, an obligation which the first and second divisions are now fulfilling with zeal and also with haste. Shuttled across Siberia, they are now flying back with the greatest speed possible for the Czech-Slovak forces on the Volga are endangered, the center point of anxiety, as they themselves were two months ago.

As usual, they are starting their venture alone. To those who saw them appear from out the steppe and saw them take Vladivostok alone, it seems natural that they should be retreating alone. While Military Councils delay and diplomats spar, it is the Czechs—organized, unhesitant, swift—who are off to do the fighting. "Save the Volga forces and think afterward."

The young General Gaida—the Czech Napoleon, if you wish to be dramatic—has been an interesting figure in Vladivostok since his special train pulled in and delivered him to the Suffolk as a guest for the few days before his lighting departure again toward Russia. A puzzling figure General Gaida, as seen casually in a motor or among the wounded; tall but with no pronounced military bearing, a generous mouth and nose and blue eyes set slightly askant, a face intimated rather than openly animated. One would pronounce him a Russian rather than a Czech after months of seeing these inclusive Czech-Slovaks in action, if it were not for a certain brevity and severity which, in general, is not Russian.

History Of Gaida
His story is the old one of talent shaking off obscurity. He was a medical student, first enlisted by the Serbian army. When his army disintegrated, he was taken prisoner but escaped by way of Corfu to Odessa, and there in South Russia he was commissioned to raise regiments from the Serbian soldiers at that time in Russia. But the organization of Czech eschelons brought him back, by order, to the Czech-Slovak army as an officer; and he with others started on the historic trek across Siberia. To the Czechs themselves he has not been unknown, for the Gaida who saved 40 out of 41 tunnels at Baikal and, almost bare-handed, brought his eschelon through the Bolshevik-Maygar trap, is the same Gaida who, earlier in the Winter of 1918, saved the second division from a worse fate, that of perishing in the tundra of north Russia. This was at the time when Lenin and Trotsky had ordered that the second division should be separated from the first division and sent to Archangel, intending to cut the railway east of Vologda and leave them to freeze in the marshes. It was Captain Gaida then, who point blank refused to travel north and west and fall into the arms of the Bolsheviks. Father Winter, but steadily trailed the first division eastward—and came through with the honors, now General Gaida, and promising to be one of the interesting figures in the operations in Russia.

Man of Action
As is characteristic of most men of action, the young Gaida spoke the language of the Sphinx. He was, if rumor be true, a bit of a problem to the diplomats who had been expectantly awaiting him and to whom he appeared a bit of a hotspur. If there was a problem to be solved, he walked into the quarters of the institution, a guard was placed at the door and business proceeded at no slow rate. Those who saw him thus in action mentally praise his grasp of fundamentals, his decision and quickness. But he was too eager to leave for Russia to have time for the complete set of graceful amenities and one would not be far wrong in surmising that he required a bit of steering among the Allies in Vladivostok. The marvellous Czech-Slovaks, however, are as long on diplomacy as they are on soldiering; they have handled the

situation in Vladivostok—not an easy one, any Ally will assure you—with the utmost tact and an almost incredible success, and under the guidance of their expert hands, the young general arrived and, what is more important, departed, successfully. What Allied force will follow him is the absorbing question in the port now. It will be, let us hope, a strong and swift one.

How Division Was Saved
A few Russians are now filtering through from Russia and there have also arrived the five railway experts under Colonel Emerson, who repaired the bridges over which the Czechs crossed, with four hundred Russians and a two-inch rope! These co-travelers with the Czech-Slovaks bring reports of one Russian officer, Colonel Usukov, whose strategy together with that of General Gaida was responsible for the safe delivery of the second division. It was Colonel Usukov's feat to compound a cross between a tug and a raft which sank the Angora and the Baikal, old ferry boats armed, which had been shelling the Czech-Slovaks. It was also he who made the daring march which cut off a large body of Bolsheviks following the forces of Gaida who were purposely retreating westward along the main line, and made a clean sweep of them. Unhappily, the world will never know this brilliant and gallant Russian. His last exploit, by which enormous quantities of ammunition, and ultimately several thousand Bolsheviks, fell into the hands of the Czech-Slovaks cost him his life. He was taken prisoner by the Bolsheviks and the photographs of his mutilated body tell only too clearly his desperate and horrible torture and death.

An extraordinary achievement to these two young officers, to bring a division through interminable stretches of hostile country, always facing the danger of finding the trains separated, the tracks destroyed, bridges down and tunnels blown in—a complete trap. Perhaps the most telling detail of the whole action is the preservation of the tunnels around Baikal. With these tunnels blown in the trans-Siberian would be out of commission for two years according to the opinion of the American railway experts, and the question of an eastern front would settle itself in

favor of the Germans. The debt of the Allies to the Czech-Slovaks in Siberia is incalculable, and this means a special debt for quickness of vision and for daring to the living Gaida and the dead Usukov.

RECOGNITION FOR POLES IS GRANTED BY FRENCH

Forces Fighting Against Central Powers To Be Treated As Autonomous Co-Belligerent Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 7.—Reuter's agency learns that the French Government officially recognizes the Polish forces fighting against the Central Powers as an autonomous co-belligerent army.

STANDARD FREIGHTER DUE HERE TOMORROW

Volunteer, Launched July 4, Is First Of U.S. Shipping Board Liners To East

The Volunteer, a United States Shipping Board freighter which was launched at San Francisco July 4, will arrive at Woosung tonight and

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS

Study the Condition of the Nerves

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great sufferings of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve-tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have often restored mere nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be, if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills. Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

will dock at Hongkew wharf tomorrow morning, four months and five days after sliding down the ways of a San Francisco shipyard.

It is the first of the American standard ships to come to the Far East and is delayed some days by engine trouble. The Volunteer

left San Francisco for Shanghai direct September 5, two months and a day after launching. The freighter is capable of carrying 10,000 tons of cargo.

The Volunteer has been consigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the U.S. Shipping Board.



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Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

The Shanghai racing season will open on Saturday next with the final gallops which will determine what ponies are worth entering, especially the Subscription Grifins, and as soon as the entries show the line-up in the various races the public will take on the usual interest. There was a large attendance at the races early yesterday morning, but on account

of the mist, it was very difficult to get the quarters. The Kiangwan Races today and Saturday are carrying a very large number of entries, which took a great many ponies out of the regular Wednesday's gallops. The best two performances of the morning were Pennyfield and Nigger Minstrel, the latter being the best gallop of the

two and although there will be no doubt many changes before the final training gallop yet there are quite a few who believe that Nigger Minstrel will be there in the Leger, especially if it is a muddy or heavy track. The grass course was open yesterday morning, bamboo out, and we give below the times as taken.

Wednesday, October 9, 1918.									
Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter.
Greysand	boy	—	—	1.44.3	2.20	—	—	—	35.2
Rosewood	boy	39	1.17.2	1.58.1	2.30.2	3.01.4	—	—	31.2
Castwood	boy	42.2	1.24.2	2.02.2	2.57.4	3.09.3	—	—	31.4
Beaconsfield	HEM	37.3	1.14.4	1.49	2.23.1	2.57	—	—	33.4
L'Alme	boy	37	1.14.3	1.51	2.26.2	2.59.4	—	—	33.1
Blackand	boy	40	—	—	2.22	—	—	—	—
Salamander	boy	43.3	1.26	2.04.3	2.40.1	3.11.4	—	—	31.3
The Oriole	WH	41.1	1.23.4	2.02.3	2.35.4	3.07	—	—	31.1
The Swift	boy	39.4	1.19.1	—	2.31.3	3.04.4	—	—	31.1
Society Bird	boy	37.4	1.13.2	1.47.1	2.21.2	2.53.4	—	—	33.1
Pennyfield	SAS	45.3	1.29.3	—	2.31	—	—	—	32.2
Patron	boy	40.2	1.16	1.50.3	2.22.4	last mile	—	—	(1) 32.1
Hammer	JJ	40.2	1.23.1	—	2.40.1	3.12.4	—	—	(1) 32.3
Black Diamond	WH	41.3	—	—	1.43	3.22.4	—	—	34.4
Winsome's chest	boy	40	—	—	2.31	3.05.4	—	—	34.4
Gravel Scratch	boy	38	—	—	2.26	2.57.1	—	—	31.1
Humble	RMD	42.4	—	—	2.43	3.14.3	—	—	32.3
Whitstone	AJPH	40	1.20.3	1.44.4	2.18.4	—	—	—	34.1
Nighthawk	JT	40	—	—	2.36.1	3.10.2	(Hsin-Zo Hwa)	—	(1) 34.1
Jemshorn	WGC	—	—	1.44.2	2.16.1	—	—	—	31.4
Hennika's Spot	boy	—	—	—	2.44	3.18	—	—	34
Colinton	boy	39.2	1.21.2	—	2.33.3	3.05.1	—	—	31.3
Laggon	boy	41.4	—	1.54	2.33	—	—	—	29
Buxton	RMD	—	—	—	2.30.1	3.08.4	—	—	32.3
Scala	WGC	45	1.27	—	2.45	3.17.1	—	—	32.1
Harold's grey Sub	HEM	—	—	—	2.38.2	(Momo) last mile whole time 3.05	—	—	—
G. E. S. Blue Dan	MOS	—	—	1.54	2.35.3	—	—	—	34.3
Nigger Minstrel	WH	37.2	1.12.3	1.45.4	2.19.2	2.51.3	—	—	32.1
Revenge	boy	38.4	1.06.2	—	—	—	—	—	32.3
Some Kiss	boy	31.4	1.02.2	—	(A.W.B. and M.O.S. Sub)	—	—	—	30.3
Annam	boy	—	—	—	2.30.3	3.05.3 (Brown)	—	—	35
Tajoh	boy	—	—	—	3.07.1	—	—	—	36.3

(1) On the sand.

Cathedral School Sports

The Cathedral School annual sports will take place on the Race Course next Saturday and a long and interesting card of events will be run off. One of the principal features of the afternoon's sport will be fought between four teams for The China Press Efficiency Shield. Major Pitcher will judge this competition. The 100 yards championship and the 440 yards open are all calling out good fields. This afternoon at three o'clock the long jumps and the high jumps will be decided in the Cathedral School compound, and all parents and friends are invited.

Kiangwan Races Today

The International Recreation Club 47th gymkhana meeting will be held at Kiangwan track this morning and afternoon. The first race is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. and there will be an intermission for fifteen after the third race. Jockeys who have not won two flat races are allowed five pounds on the second, fifth, seventh and tenth races and jockeys who have not won two steeplechases are allowed five pounds in the sixth race. Special trains will leave Shanghai North Station at 10:30, 11:00 and 11:30 a.m. and at 12:25, 1:00 and 1:30 p.m. Today's program:

- This Morning
1. Hopeful Plate.
2. Speedy Plate.
3. Commemoration Stakes.

- This Afternoon
4. October Selling Plate.
5. Republican Cup.
6. Moderate Steeplechase or Mid-land Plate.
7. Stewards' Plate.
8. Public Holiday Selling Plate.
9. Bull Ring Handicap.
10. Citizens' Plate.

Cricket

Married Men v. Single Men
This match will be played on the S.C.C. ground today, play commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning. Tiffin will be served in the S.C.C. pavilion.
The following will represent the bachelors: W. C. G. Clifford (Capt.), G. S. B. Cushman, J. M. Pearson, T. Pearson, J. Robertson, A. V. White, G. S. E. Ollerdesen, C. H. Hoora, J. J. Ellis and A. Goodman. 1,480 on October 4.

Lawn Bowls

Yesterday on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club grounds the S.L.B.C. and the Recreation Club bowled off the "Pink finals." The Lawn Bowls Club taking the honors, 23 to 13. A good crowd was out to see the game, which was full of interest. The teams were: S.L.B.C.—A. Taylor (skip), T. Harborne, E. H. Fowler and R. Simmons. S.R.C.—R. J. Bowerman (skip), H. Veitch, F. Milner and S. Green.

Cricket Season Final

Club Coolies To Engage
As a final winding up of the cricket season the yearly cricket match between the Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club coolies will take place Saturday on the Shanghai Cricket Club's Ground commencing at 2:15 p.m. Following are the line ups:
Shanghai Cricket Club Team—Ah Sung (Capt.), Mo Ling, Chang Foo, Gunner, Soi Dea, Sie Hai, King Ling, Dah Hal-low, Ma Ma, Moo Dor, Chang Keu.
Recreation Club Team—King Foo (Capt.), Nee Song, Kwan Zon, Song Ching, Kung Long, Shon Chee, Fong Kau, Lee Sung, Shon Ian, Kow Kow, Mon Long.

War Bond Campaign Is Opened In London

Bishop Of Kensington Begins Drive In Trafalgar Square Speech

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 7.—The new "Feeding the guns" War Bond campaign was opened at Trafalgar Square at noon by the Bishop of Kensington in the presence of an immense crowd.

1,480 U.S. Prisoners In Camps In Germany

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Adjutant General of the American Army announced that members of the American Expeditionary forces identified as prisoners of war in Germany numbered 1,480 on October 4.

University Club May Amend Rules

A special meeting of the American University Club will be held at a tiffin at the Carlton on October 23 for considering certain amendments to the constitution.
The amendments comprise an increase of resident members' dues to Mex. \$5 a year; a stipulation for an annual meeting on or about December 15 of each year (instead of in March), and provision for the representation of college groups on the Club's executive committee.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the municipal staff are announced in the Municipal Gazette:
Police Force.—2nd Class Constable Hiroaki Ota is discharged, invalided, from October 15.
Public Works Department.—The temporary service of Miss C. V. Pearce, typist, will terminate on October 31.
Electricity Department.—Mr. A. M. Levespiel is appointed temporarily as assistant draughtsman from September 1.
Educational Department.—Miss M. Ireland is appointed temporarily as assistant matron in the Thomas Huxley School for Girls, from October 3.

60,000 Portuguese On Line In France

(American Wireless To Reuter)
A Pacific Post, October 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Lieutenant A. Desantes, of the Portuguese army, said here today that 60,000 Portuguese are on the fighting front in France. He said artillery is an important branch and many Portuguese artillery officers are so proficient that they were sent to England as instructors.

WALK-OVER FOOTWEAR

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

PROMPT SERVICE BY MAIL

THE "TOSCA"
The ultra fashionable Fall and Winter Boot

Though beautiful in conception from tip to toe, with its graceful high French heels and high arch, its practical and comfortable lines are preserved. This boot can be had in black, white, sepia (dark brown), or combination kid leathers at prices that are sure to please.

PHOENIX, ONYX AND McCALLUM SILK HOSIERY

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store Ahead"
17 NANKING ROAD

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

At the Victoria Theatre

On October 11th, 12th and 13th

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY

And Matinee on Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.

THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE

"MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"



Thousands of American homes are confronted today with the problem that underlies the story of "Mothers of Liberty," hence the unusual interest that is being manifested in this picture. Although described as a big patriotic spectacle, "Mothers of Liberty" is a war drama only in the sense that the love story and military problem on which it is founded are based upon a development of the story of the United States into the European war. The battle scenes incident to the recital, although majestic in their magnitude, are limited in number and flash by without giving the spectator the depressing sense of sitting through a war film.

SYNOPSIS OF "MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

Harry of the United States into the European war finds Mrs. Walker confronted by the same problem she met in the Spanish-American war twenty years ago, when she gave her husband to her country to return no more.
The enlistment of her youngest son troubles her heart, a distress that is relieved by pride. But that pride is crushed when she is convinced that her oldest son is a slacker.
The latter's sweetheart repudiates him and gives him a lesson in loyalty by going to France as a nurse, but Walker merely seeks forgetfulness in frivolities amid the safety of the metropolis. Even there, scornful, accusing eyes pursue him and he seeks the seclusion of his library to enjoy his coveted peace and comfort. But fate pursues him in the form of a book that comes to his hand relating to the Franco-Prussian struggle of nearly half a century ago, in which he finds a parallel that fills him with loathing for himself and makes clear the path of duty.
Slacker no more, Walker goes to "do his bit" and has the good fortune to fall wounded at a moment that he covers himself with glory and to awake later in a base hospital under the care of the girl who had scorned him as yellow. Surrounded by the dear ones who had been drawn into the vortex of war, the reconciliations and touches of love inevitable to such a situation brings the story to a pleasing close.

At the Olympic Theatre

On October 11th, 12th, 13th and Matinee on

Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.

AN ALL

COMEDY PROGRAMME

PRESENTING

CHARLIE
CHAPLIN

THE PRINCE OF MIRTH

One continuous roar of laughter is assured with this

Mirth-Provoking Programme.

USUAL CINEMA PRICES

OVRE HERE!

By Callahan



SOUTHWEST COUNCIL TO ACT AS CABINET

Canton National Assembly Decides Not To Recognise Hsu Shih-chang

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, October 8.—The National Assembly decided today that it would not recognize the President who is to be inaugurated on the 10th and also commissioned the Council of the Military Government to act as the Cabinet, exercising the powers of government as well as the functions of the President.

Discussion during the session was exceedingly heated but finally the Constitutionalists won. Since the Military Government has now been regularly established, the question of power of appointments, etcetera, has been solved.

Canton, October 8.—The commander of the cruiser Chaohe says that other Northern warships are ready to join the South.

Obituary

Sir Hubert Parry

Reuter's Service
London, October 7.—The death is announced of Sir Hubert Parry, Director of the Royal College of Music.

VENEZUELA TAKES SILK FROM HERE SATURDAY

Pacific Mail Liner To Carry 800 Bales Consigned To U.S. Government

The Pacific Mail liner Venezuela will arrive from Manila and Hongkong early Saturday morning and call for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.

The Venezuela takes 800 bales of raw silk for the United States Government and 400 tons of general cargo. Because of the heavy passenger booking at Hongkong, the list from Shanghai will be small.

Among the passengers for San Francisco are Lt. Comm. Bernard Perth, R.N.R.; Messrs. L. E. Jordan and R. J. Gould, Y.M.C.A. secretaries en route to France; Mr. and Mrs. James Burritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. S. Thompson, Mrs. W. McKee and Mr. Y. de Lapeyriere.

FRANKFORT OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED BY RAIDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 7.—It is reliably stated that the Allied airmen have entirely destroyed the Opera House at Frankfort.

From The Chinese Press

An attempted mutiny among the recruits of General Lung Chikwang, stationed at Suichow, Anhwei, was nipped in the bud by Anhwei troops Monday. Precaution had been taken by the An Wu Army in view of the disorderly conduct of these undisciplined soldiers from Shantung, and when three battalions stationed there tried to rush the city, the gates were closed and the invaders dispersed.

Tuchan Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi has been granted a month's leave of absence on account of his indisposition. He will leave Nanchang for Peking October 13. During his absence, General Wu Ching-piao, commander of the 12th Division, will act temporarily.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants Steam Navigation Company—Mr. B. S. Loutor appointed first officer of the Kiang-teen; Mr. J. K. Hudson appointed second officer of the Hsinfung; Mr. A. F. Tollefsen, second officer of the Hsinlung, promoted to first officer; Mr. John Compton, second engineer of the Irene, returned from sick leave, and Mr. Thos. Flon appointed third engineer of the Kiangyu.

Shantung Christian University Opens With A Big Enrollment

China Press Correspondence

Tsinan, October 5.—Shantung Christian University has just registered the largest number of students in the history of the institution, a total of 550. The School of Medicine alone received 130 for the fall semester; a large increase is shown in the other schools. The greatest growth is represented in the enrollment of twenty-eight men in the first year of the newly established department of Pre-medicine in the School of Arts and Science. This is a special course of two years founded for the express purpose of preparing men for the School of Medicine of the University. The instruction in this Pre-medical Department as well as in the School of Medicine, is carried on exclusively in Mandarin.

A number of changes have been made in the instructing staffs of the several schools. Rev. W. M. Hayes, LL.D. former President of the old Shantung Provincial College has been elected Dean of the School of Theology. In the School of Medicine, Dr. Louis Braffardt has taken over the Department of Pathology. Dr. T. S. Evans, Jr. formerly of Nanking University becomes Professor of

Physiology, and Dr. Thornton Stearns has been added to the staff in Surgery. Rev. H. D. McHardy has been added to the Theological Faculty.

Prof. Wang Yen-chuan (Han-Lin), head of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, has been requested by the Peking government to undertake some special work on the Board of War and has been granted leave of absence by the university.

Building operations on the new campus have been brought temporarily to a standstill. Work, however, has been pushed to finish the new Physics Building and Laboratories. The building has been opened for classes for the fall semester.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have been cured of all ailments of the system by the use of this medicine. It is a purely natural remedy and does not contain any harmful ingredients. It is a French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have been cured of all ailments of the system by the use of this medicine. It is a purely natural remedy and does not contain any harmful ingredients.

Cover it with
Certain-teed
Roofing

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application. Inspection invited.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

September 5, 1918.

19300

Your Last Opportunity To Help Win the War

The war is almost won!

The Germans and Austrians are asking for peace and preparing to withdraw from Belgium.

Christmas time may see the world war at an end.

Do you realize that we are offering you what may be your last opportunity to share in the glorious victory for civilization?

Have you done so much for Allied victory that you can let this opportunity go by without subscribing for Liberty Bonds?

When Shanghai joins all the world in celebration of peace, will you be able to join without a twinge of remorse that you did not do more to make victory possible?

Do not let this opportunity pass!

Buy Liberty Bonds today.

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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

HOW SILVER SAVED INDIA FROM CRISIS

Release Of \$200,000,000 By U. S. At The Urging Of Lord Reading Averted Disaster

VICTIM OF HER PROSPERITY

Currency Was Lacking To Carry On Business And Natives Would Not Take Notes

London, August 22.—The enormous value of the services which the United States rendered to India by releasing \$200,000,000 of her silver reserve was detailed for the first time today by Sir James Meeson, Finance Member Designate of the Viceroy's Council.

As a result of her archaic currency system, India became last Spring a victim of her own wartime prosperity, and it Congress had not heeded the representations of Lord Reading, she might have met with financial disaster. Normally, India has an adverse trade balance of about £18,000,000, but as the war has cut off most of her imports and has increased the value and number of her exports, the balance in her favor is now about four times as great as her former deficit. This, of course, sent Indian exchange up, and the value of the rupee in London, normally 1 shilling and 4 pence, rose steadily to 1 shilling and 7 pence. Things began to look serious for Indian exporters, who feared the high rate would drive purchasers away, and the Government took steps to fix the exchange artificially.

But this did not meet the internal situation in India. There was an absolute lack of rupees. Sir James pointed out that Indian financiers have always been faced by the difficulty that the Indian masses do not understand any modern currency systems. Numbers of them do not know what checks or paper money are. They want actual hard cash, and they have an incorrigible habit of taking silver and gold coins and beating them into bangles and other ornaments for their wives. This is one form of saving, but the result is that India for years has been known as the "sink of precious metals."

Under the peculiar circumstances of the war this almost resulted in disaster. Prices were rising, but there was actual lack of currency to carry on business. The Government tried to meet the situation by issuing one-rupee notes, but the people were suspicious of them. They thought it meant the Government could not meet its liabilities, and last March a serious run on the currency reserves developed. People from the country districts were hurrying to cash their notes, and for a few weeks the Government had a very anxious time. It was faced with the danger of having to declare its notes inconvertible, and it knew if there was a lack of silver at any one center the result would be most serious. Unrest would increase enormously, recruiting would cease just when it was most needed, the manufacture of munitions would be interrupted, and exports of wheat, jute, cotton, and other necessities for the Allies would stop.

It was the United States that saved the situation. By passing the Pittman act, Congress gave India an opportunity to obtain silver and, moreover, fixed the price at which the Washington Treasury was to buy silver from the American mines to replenish its reserve.

Some of this silver is now reaching India, and, with the rate of silver fixed, the Indian Government believes its currency difficulties are over.

Sir James also laid stress on the necessity of the Allies coming to a decision as to raw materials, of which they control the supply. Germany, he pointed out, was already preparing a commercial campaign for the period after the war, and from the Indian and Allied point of view it was most important for the Allies to agree on a policy that would prevent the Huns from capturing the very valuable raw materials which can be obtained in India, and sometimes in India alone.

American Woman's Club

Literary Department Meeting. The first regular meeting of the American Woman's Club's Literary Department will be held at 4:30 p.m. today at the Carlton Cafe. Plans for taking up a course of study on China will be discussed.

BRITISH AND FRENCH LEAVE RUSSIA SAFELY

Fifty-seven Allied Subjects Arrive On Finnish Frontier From Moscow

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, October 7.—Mr. Lockhart the British representative at Moscow has arrived at the Finnish frontier with thirty-one British and twenty-five French subjects.

For Home And Red Cross

A distinct contribution to the war effort of housekeeping in China, as well as a valuable potential aid to the Red Cross in Siberia, is a booklet issued by the Nanking Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The book is a receipt book for the use of Chinese housewives, and while definitely a war product it is one which will be of value long after the war is over. It contains over 100 recipes for the use of Chinese products as well as other information useful to the housewife. The book is illustrated with three full page cuts showing the composition and relative food values of many of the native products, several interesting diagrams relating to diet and a list of relative food values affecting some eighty common food products.

The volume is divided into twenty chapters, including chapters on food values, meats, luncheon dishes, cereals, breakfast foods, fats, cakes and cookies, desserts, vegetables, soups, salads, canning, jelly-making, Chinese recipes, international recipes and useful hints for the housekeeper. A list of foodstuffs in English and Chinese and a list of terms used in the kitchen in both English and Chinese.

The book is different from others that have been published in China for foreigners' use in that it deals only with native products and what can be made from them.

The proceeds of the book, which costs \$1.50, will all go to the Nanking Chapter of the Red Cross, and will be used in providing supplies for the Siberian expedition. It is on sale at Edward Evans and Sons, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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A. H. Hallam, Hon. Treasurer.

1,147.20

NO TRAP FOR ALLIES, SAYS MR. CHURCHILL

No Step Can Be Taken Toward Peace Without Adequate Guarantees

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, October 7.—Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow and reviewing the events through which we have passed, emphasized that the Empire hitherto had not realized its strength. He uttered a warning against being over-optimistic respecting a knockout blow before the winter and said that we must all continue to develop to the utmost every energy and resource in order to achieve the supreme and rightful fruits of victory in 1919.

He said that the life was being beaten out of the mighty German army and the proud Kaiser, taking refuge behind the appearance of parliament, was almost pitifully suing for peace, but we must beware lest our joyous nullity of our achievements. The latest German proposals filled him with misgiving and suspicion. "We cannot accept smooth words in expiation of foul deeds. We cannot proceed a step without guarantees. President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George will never be entrapped."

'Republic' Birthday Is Celebrated Today

Anniversary Of Founding Of Rule Of Feng, Tuan, Hsu, Etc.

Chinese throughout the country celebrate today for the double purpose of commemorating the establishment of the Republic seven years ago and honoring the President, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, who will be inaugurated in Peking this morning.

The holiday will be observed in the Settlements quietly. There will be no official demonstrations. The shops and homes have been requested by the General Chamber of Commerce to hold the national colors, but how enthusiastically they will comply remains to be seen. All the government bureaus, including the Customs House, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Mixed Court and the schools will be closed.

The fire brigade in the Shanghai City will hold a parade beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The various plants in the Lunghua Arsenal will close for work. In the evening several schools will participate in a lantern procession in Nantao.

Shanghai Club Officials Testify In Nielsen Case

Give Evidence Tending To Show Expulsion Meeting Was Regular With Plaintiff Given Every Chance

Evidence intended to show that the committee and general meeting of the Shanghai Club incident to the expulsion of Mr. Nielsen were entirely regular; that Mr. Nielsen's case might have been mitigated in the eyes of the committee and members if he had tendered an apology or explanation for his remarks in the "camel driver" letter, and that Mr. Nielsen had ample opportunity to state his case at the general meeting but did not avail himself of it, indulging instead in the raising of quibbles, was introduced by the defense in the Nielsen suit against the Club at yesterday's hearing.

When the session opened before Sir Havilland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning Mr. D. McNeill proceeded to finish his opening address for the defense. He dealt chiefly with the issue raised by the plaintiff regarding the qualifications of members to vote at the expulsion meeting, arguing to show that non-payment of dues, as charged by the plaintiff, was in this instance a fallacy. Mr. McNeill's contention was that none of the members were in arrears because their subscriptions, while due the first of the month, were not demanded of them and a member could not be a defaulter on his subscription until after the 30th of the month.

The first witness introduced by the defense was Mr. H. G. Simms, chairman of the Club. Speaking of the letter received from Mr. Nielsen following the Jorgensen episode he said that he had regarded it as a most extraordinary letter and he had no hesitation in showing it to the Club committee. The members of the committee expressed great indignation and a meeting was called for June 4 to discuss the matter and was unanimously for placing it before a general meeting of members, the letter having had publicity in the Club.

The declarations of "hoologism" and excessive interruption made by the plaintiff in regard to the general meeting of June 17 Mr. Simms denied. There were no extraordinary interruptions, he said, and the meeting was very well conducted and had been always under his control.

"I opened by allowing Nielsen to set his case," said Mr. Simms, "and to say what he had to say. I had the letter of May 12 before my mind, because that was the letter of which we had complained. Nielsen got up and made a very long address, but he did not deal with the main issue. I was patient,

hoping that he would come to the point soon. After considerable time I felt that something had to be done, and I said to Nielsen, 'Nielsen, I will help you.' I knew in my own mind that he had no answer to make to the letter of May 12. I knew the time of the meeting by going into side issues. I then put it to Nielsen, 'Nielsen, will you withdraw your words made in the letter of May 12?' I did so at least three times but I did not succeed."

Regarding the confirmatory meeting, the witness said that there was no change in the situation, but opportunity was given the plaintiff to set his case at that time.

Under cross-examination by Mr. N. C. Home the witness stated that he regarded the original letter, written to Capt. Jorgensen inquiring who his host had been at the Club, as purely a business communication. After the committee meeting Mr. Nielsen had been written for an explanation so that he might have every chance before the general meeting. At the meeting, while there had been nothing in the notice regarding expulsion, the members were fully cognizant of the facts. If Mr. Nielsen had apologized the committee would have carried the apology to the meeting.

Mr. A. W. Burkill was the next witness. He said that he had gone to the meeting with an open mind, rather favoring Mr. Nielsen as a matter of fact. Mr. Nielsen apparently did not try to give any information to the meeting and as he showed no inclination to apologize he decided to vote against him.

Mr. C. M. Bain, vice-chairman of the Club, testified that Mr. Nielsen tendered a letter of explanation. It would have had every consideration of the committee and would have been brought before the meeting. Other testimony regarding the action of the committee was given by Mr. S. B. Neill and the Club secretary, Mr. C. W. Marshall, who were called.

Mr. Marshall's evidence regarding the sending out of the notices convening the general meeting. This was done on June 8, a Saturday. Mr. Nielsen's notice was addressed to the Club, in accord with Mr. Nielsen's instructions regarding Club matter for him. The witness had handed Mr. Nielsen a notice personally on the following Saturday after being informed that the plaintiff had not received the notice previously. He had personally examined Mr. Nielsen's mail rack in the Club on the 15th and there was no notice there then. He had asked the hall porter if the latter had seen Mr. Nielsen take the notice away and the porter did not remember. Notice of the meeting had been posted on the notice board between 11:30 a.m. and 11:45 a.m. on the 8th. Mr. Nielsen admitted that he was in the Club on that date, leaving about 12:30 p.m. The notice for the confirmatory meeting had been mailed to Mr. Nielsen at the address he gave at the general meeting.

Regarding the general meeting Mr. Marshall said that lists of those attending were kept by Club clerks at each door. Each member on signing the list would be given a voting slip. If he did not sign he would not get a voting slip. Only one case where a man had entered without signing had come to his attention. This was Mr. Butler—witness for the plaintiff—who was the first person at the meeting. The witness had asked him if he had signed and received the reply that Mr. Butler had not and did not intend to. The lists taken at the doors were introduced into the evidence by Mr. McNeill.

Mr. McNeill also introduced a letter received by the Club from Mr. Nielsen on July 9—the letter threatening to lay an information against the Club for failure to comply with the Hong-kong ordinances regarding keeping of a register.

The case was adjourned until Friday when cross-examination of Mr. Marshall will be begun. It is hoped to conclude the evidence on that day.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from any own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." Wm. J. McCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria, and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. SEYMOUR, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPENING THE PALERMO

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 10, 1918

President Wilson's Reply

BEFORE we proceed to deal with President Wilson's reply to Germany's request for an armistice, it will be of interest to inquire why Germany selected President Wilson to be the recipient of her Peace Note. Although it is true that President Wilson by virtue of his towering personality has come to obtain a sort of unwritten exequatur from the Allies to act as their spokesman before the world, that probably is not the main reason that actuated Germany. The German Government's authentic motive lies rather in the pious hope that the President, owing to his deep-rooted and consistent love of peace, might be lured into some sort of trap, or partly estranged from the Allies. The German Government would not hesitate to exploit President Wilson's love of peace for its own ends. But if, as we confidently believe to be the case, the German Government meant to make use of President Wilson in the direction indicated, it is fated to suffer a galling disappointment. President Wilson's answer to Germany leaves no room for doubt. In regard to the inflexible determination of the Allies without a single exception, to conclude peace on their own terms, and in their own time; in other words, to win a complete and decisive victory. One of the vital conditions of that victory is seen to be the total evacuation of occupied territory by the enemy. President Wilson is specific on that point in his reply to the German Government's request for peace. He intends to leave no loophole to Germany for the slightest ambiguity. He asks for the precise meaning of the Note of the Imperial German Chancellor. "Does the Chancellor, asks President Wilson, mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8 last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application? President Wilson adds that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Allies so long as the armies of the Central Powers are upon Allied soil. The good faith of any discussion, he declares, would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory. The President concludes by asking whether the Imperial German Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war, and deem an answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

President Wilson's reply to Germany is remarkable in a dual sense—first for its concise character and second for the promptitude with which it was dispatched to Germany. Within the narrow limits of an exiguous diplomatic dispatch, President Wilson has tersely embodied the terms on which the request for an armistice can be favorably considered by the Allies. When it is said that Germany's request for an armistice was dated October 4 and that President Wilson's reply was sent four days later, it will be readily seen that no time was lost in acquainting Germany with the Allies' considered attitude.

Incidentally, President Wilson's early reply to Germany will deprive the Government of that country of any excuse for whining about the Allies having spurned her peace overtures. President Wilson, by his swift and unequivocal answer, at once has robbed the German Government of any conceivable right to say to its people: "We have offered to make peace, but the Allies have rejected our offer. There is no alternative but to go on with the struggle." If it is true, as we believe to be the case, that the German people are anxiously eager for peace, they will find a way to it. The first step, as the Allied Powers insist, must be evacuation of occupied territory.

There is no need to examine the motives that actuate President Wilson and the Allied Governments in looking with a cold eye on Germany's peace overtures. Even pronounced pacifists realize today the imperative need of safeguarding the armies and peoples of the Allies against

the treacherous maneuvers of a dishonorable foe. The feeling of the Governments as well as the peoples of the Allied countries is epitomized in the telegraphed summaries of English press opinions. It is universally felt that Germany must give adequate security for the acceptance in spirit no less than in the letter, of President Wilson's terms by the surrender of her arms and fortresses. That was Bulgaria's road to peace, and it is likely to be the only road. Germany may not yet be ready to tread it. She will be, as one London paper aptly remarks, when Marshal Foch has hammered her armies a few weeks longer. Prince Max's offer, whether sincerely meant or otherwise, can only hearten us to strike the final blow, if it becomes necessary, and compel a real and lasting peace.

President Wilson's recent speech in which he asserted that no statesman and no government could alter the issues of the present war, finds an echo in the view just expressed by *The Times* that Niagara could be as easily switched off her course as the flow of a modern war temporarily suspended. Germany has been caught in the maelstrom of her own making. It is truly a case of a nation being hoist by its own petard. Germany clearly discerns the approach of overwhelming defeat and appreciates its grave consequences. What she does not appreciate is the absolute and unalterable determination of the Allies to end the menace to civilization whose ravages have been stayed at the cost of such an appalling sacrifice. "The Allied peoples are determined that the defeat of the war-makers shall be complete and absolute through the unconditional surrender of Germany."

How much longer does Germany hope to stave off surrender by diplomatic quibbling and temporizing tricks? The hour of final reckoning cannot be very far off. A review of the military situation on all fronts makes it certain that Germany before long will have to capitulate to the Allies. Any hour may bring news of the surrender of Turkey. The rats are quitting the sinking ship.

Bearing in mind thus the military situation and the domestic chaos in Germany, it surely cannot be long before the German Government will be compelled by sheer necessity to subscribe, *no less volens*, to the new political creed enunciated by President Wilson on January 8 and also in the latter part of last month on the occasion of the launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Germany's peace request lends point to the political doctrines postulated by President Wilson. It will be apropos at this point to recapitulate in brief the fourteen points laid down in President Wilson's peace program on January 8. They are:

- 1.—Open covenants of peace; no secret agreements.
- 2.—Freedom of navigation of seas in peace and war.
- 3.—Removal of economic barriers between nations.
- 4.—Reduction of national armaments to lowest possible point consistent with safety.
- 5.—Adjustment of colonial claims by reference to populations.
- 6.—Evacuation of Russian territory.
- 7.—Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
- 8.—Restoration of invaded French territory and of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9.—Readjustment of Italian frontiers along lines of nationality.
- 10.—Autonomous development of Austria-Hungary.
- 11.—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated. Serbia given access to the sea.
- 12.—Sovereignty for Turkish portion of Turkey; autonomy for subject peoples; free passage in Dardanelles to ships of all nations.
- 13.—Independent Polish State created, with access to the seas.
- 14.—League of Nations.

Of equal immediate interest are the five vital points raised by President Wilson in his historic speech at the launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. They are: First, the impartial justice meted out to the world at the conclusion of the war, in President Wilson's opinion, must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned. To quote him further:

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all."

"Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations."

"Fourth, and more specially, there can be no special selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

Would Recognition Of The Constitutionalists Be Premature?

By EN SAU-LAI, Ph. D. (Columbia)
(Author of "Treaty Ports in China")

IT is now more than fifteen months since the outbreak of the Civil War in China. This strife may be technically treated under the various headings of public law, viz., constitutional and international law. Comprehensive articles have already been written and published on the view point of constitutional law in regard to this internal struggle. However, as far as I am aware, there has never yet been published any satisfactory article on this particular point of international law, which treatment I consider as more important than the first, for the very reason that the length of this strife depends on the opinions and actions of the various Powers, whose interests are no less concerned in it than are those of China. Consequently, the purpose of this article is to give a brief and simple exposition of this very subject.

Professor John Bassett Moore, in his monumental "Digest of International Law" (Vol. I, Section 59), stated that "it is only in recent times, with the development of the system of neutrality, that the subject of the recognition of belligerency has acquired a scientific precision and consistency. Where the armed conflict is between independent nations, no embarrassment arises. But in the case of insurrection or revolt the question is less simple. It is said to have been the constant practice of European nations, and of the United States, to look upon belligerency as a fact rather than a principle, holding with Mr. Canoin that a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by a mass of population engaged in war entitled that population to be treated as belligerent."

Wilson and Tucker state that certain facts must be in existence before the recognition of belligerency can be accorded to the insurgents, i.e.: (1) The end which the community in revolt seeks shall be political, i.e., a mere mob or a party of marauders could have no belligerent rights; (2) the hostilities must be of the character of war; (3) the proportions of the revolt must be such as to render the issue uncertain and to make its continuance for a considerable time possible; (4) the hostilities and general government of the revolting community must be in the hands of a responsible organization."

(See Wilson and Tucker, International Law, 6th Edition, pp. 65-66).

Sir Alexander Cockburn, in his opinion at the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal upon the question of a premature recognition of the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy of America, said that "the principles by which a neutral state should be governed as to the circumstances under which or the period at which to acknowledge the belligerent status of insurgents have been nowhere more fully and ably, or more fairly, stated than by Mr. Dana in his edition of Wheaton in a note to Sec. 23."

As this opinion has been generally accepted by the leading publicists on

international law as authoritative, I quote the following excerpt from it: "The occasion for the accordance of belligerent rights arises when a civil conflict exists within a foreign state. It is certain that the state of things between the parent state and insurgent's must amount, in fact, to a war, in the sense of international law; that is, powers and rights of war must be in actual exercise, otherwise the recognition is falsified, for the recognition is of a fact. Among the tests are the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character, population, and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state; the actual employment of military forces on each side, acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war."

The best leading case on this point of law is the Southern Confederacy of America. The Confederate Government during the American Civil War, was recognized as a belligerent by Great Britain through the proclamation of neutrality of the Queen of England under date of May 13, 1861. Then France followed suit in June 10, 1861, through her proclamation of neutrality. These were shortly afterward followed by the other powers. The recognition by Great Britain of the belligerency of the Southern States was received with great disfavor by the Government and people of the Northern States as being untimely, precipitous and premature. It was also looked upon as an evidence of unfriendliness. Time has, however, softened these feelings which were aroused by this act of Great Britain—the first nation to announce recognition of the belligerency of the Southern States and its intention to observe neutrality in the Civil War.

"From a legal point of view, and from the point of view of international law," Admiral Stockton, an American leading publicist on international law, stated that "it is difficult not to concede that the action of Great Britain was one of obligation under the circumstances and not one of unfriendliness."

In the correspondence between Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister to Great Britain, and Earl Russell, then the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, beginning April 7, and ending September 18, 1865, this question was fully discussed. The principal contest was, whether the recognition by Great Britain of belligerent rights in the rebel States was "unprecedented and precipitate," as Mr. Adams alleged. Mr. Adams in laying down his rule stated that "when an insurrection against the established government of a country takes place, the duty of governments, under obligations to maintain peace and friendship with it, appears to be, at first, to abstain carefully from any step that may have the smallest influence in affecting the result. If, after the lapse of a reasonable period there be little

prospect of a termination of the struggle, especially if this be carried on upon the ocean, a recognition of the parties as belligerents appears to be justifiable; and at that time so far as I can ascertain, such a step has never, in fact, been objected to."

Earl Russell does not seem to differ from Mr. Adams on the general principles. "He referred," says Mr. Dana in his notes on Wheaton's International Law, "to the extent of the territory, population, and resources of the rebellion; the existence of its completely organized state and general governments, its unequivocal determination to treat as war, by sea and land, any acts of authority which the United States, on the other hand, had equally determined to exert; the long antecedent history and preparations for this revolution and the certainty of the magnitude and extent of the war and its rapid development whenever it should begin, and also, in consequence, that it would require the instant decision of maritime questions by neutral vessels of war and merchantmen alike. Hence he argued that it was necessary for England to determine at once, upon facts and probabilities, whether she would permit the right of search and blockade as acts of war, and whether the letters of marque and public ships of the rebels, which might appear at once in many parts of the world, should be treated as pirates or lawful belligerents."

The Constitutionalist Government of China has now attained, in the legal sense, the conditions which entitle it to the status and consequent rights of belligerency. Its status is that of a belligerent nation so far as warfare alone is concerned. Cities of its political enemy have been captured by its troops from time to time, and the military occupation of its enemy's territory has been increasing day by day. It has an actual and responsible central government now sitting in Canton with notable leaders as heads of the organization. It possesses fixed territory with wealthy resources and population, and in fact the most productive part of the country is now under its control. It has regular armed forces capable of carrying on war like a state. It has the largest part of the Chinese navy. It has the power and will to protect foreign lives and property within its territorial jurisdiction. In short it is a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state.

A state of war has been actually in existence for the last fifteen months, and there is no reasonable sign that its termination can happen in the near future. Thus the Constitutionalist Government has in fact accomplished more than what is usually required by international law before entitling it to claim for recognition as a belligerent. It is now in fact the *de facto* government of the South, and there can be no legal excuse whatsoever for the Powers in delaying the recognition of the Constitutionalist Government as a belligerent.

The Kaiser's Peace Appeal To Masonry

(From The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, Aug. 22)

Within the past two days the following item has appeared in many newspapers of the larger cities of the United States:

"It may be well to direct the attention of the authorities at Washington and Ottawa to the fact that an important congress was held at Berlin during the closing week of July, of the grand masters and chief dignitaries of the grand lodges of Free Masons of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and Finland. Of course, the proceedings were secret. But in view of the attentions showered upon the delegates by the Kaiser, by the princes of his house and by the members of his government, there is every reason to believe the reports, according to which it appears the congress was convened at the instance of the Kaiser for the purpose of organizing some concerted action by the Free Masons of the Central Powers in the direction of the Free Masons of the Entente countries with a view to peace propaganda."

The article goes on to say there is dread in Germany at the proclaimed determination of the Entente and the United States to wage the war to a finish, and that the Kaiser is endeavoring by every means in his power, to avert this calamity, which will involve the overthrow of his dynasty. Peace drives of various kinds he is inaugurating; the use of the Masonic fraternity being one method, and the employment of the Vatican another.

The attention of George Fleming Moore, sovereign grand commander of the Grand Council Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, the Mother Supreme Council of the World, was called to the German Masonic Congress. He authorized The Christian Science Monitor to make this statement for him.

"The true Free Masons of the United States do not desire to aid in bringing about any kind of peace except such a one as shall meet the full approval of the Government of the United States and shall be in accord with the principles laid down by President Wilson in discussing the subject. Nor will Free Masons consent to become propagandists of any ideas which are contrary to the fundamental principles on which our government is founded, for these principles are identical with those of Free Masonry."

By way of explaining the relationship between the Masons of the United States and the United Kingdom and those of Germany, the publicity given the purpose of the German Congress renders it necessary to make public a fact of history in this war that until the publication of this article has been known to only a few Masons in the world, much less to the public.

In the early days of the war, before German frightfulness had become a national policy, before the Cavell case, before the Lusitania outrage, and before bombs were dropped upon the innocents in London, the grand master of one of the leading Grand Lodge Jurisdictions of Masonry in the United States wrote a letter to the grand masters of Germany. It was a fraternal letter, couched in tender language. It proposed simply that the German Grand Lodge consent to a reciprocal arrangement, whereby British and French Masonic prisoners of war be recognized as Masons, and that German Masonic prisoners be similarly recognized by the British and French. It was not intended that Masonic prisoners should be given

favors not accorded to ordinary prisoners, but they were to receive simply a smile, or a pat on the shoulder, to signify that fraternity still can survive even in the stress of war.

"The German Grand Master wrote back: 'No, they are enemies, and Masonry in Germany means nothing in war.'"

At this moment, with the last ditch not far away, these German Masons who flouted a smile or a pat on the shoulder then, now come with outstretched hands that seek with unspeakable crimes crying, "Brethren help save our Emperor's dynasty by inducing your government to 'make peace.'"

The sovereign grand commander of the Mother Supreme Council of the World, who is the highest Mason in America because of his official position, places American Masons at the right hand of the President, the chief spokesman of democracy, as his answer.

It is now recalled that when the grand master of the Grand Orient of Belgium appealed to the German Masons, proposing common action with a view to a more humane conduct of the war, the German reply was:

"Any appeal for humanity addressed to our political leaders, to our generals, and to our soldiers, is unnecessary. They are Germans and Germans, even in the hardest fight remain humane. Why should we insult our German brethren now in the field by an appeal such as you suggest, showing them doubts have been entertained as to their humane conduct? We will never lend ourselves to anything of the kind. We have absolute confidence in our army, and I am convinced that they are conducting humanely the war which has been forced upon us by a conspiracy."

'Modest And Eager'

From a letter written by an officer of the Black Watch to his father in New York, dated July 28.

As to the war, I really think things are extremely rosy. I imagine our counter-offensive down by Chateau-Thierry to be not the main effort at all, but merely a gentle hint to the boche to show him what he is up against and principally a "moral raler" for the people at home.

I have seen a fair amount of the Americans out here and they are universally admired. I have not heard a single word against them, and their physique is magnificent, and contrary to all expectations their modesty and eagerness to learn from

us the things of war are very marked. I was down the line on a fortnight's course in sniping recently. There were three American officers on the course, all splendid officers.

We are lucky to be in the quiet sector. The boche gets a rotten time of it. He gets about thirty shells for every one he sends. The other morning he must have got the "wind up," and that we were going to attack. Anyhow, at 3 a.m. (stand to) he put forth a most unpleasant barrage. One of the Argyl officers got a trench mortar to himself, poor fellow. We had been to sleep at various places and I liked him very much.

I disagree with you as to the war not finishing by a decisive victory. I think that when we have such an immense numerical advantage, furnished by the Americans, to permit the advantage, we will go right through and the boche will not be able to stop us. When that will be of course is the question.

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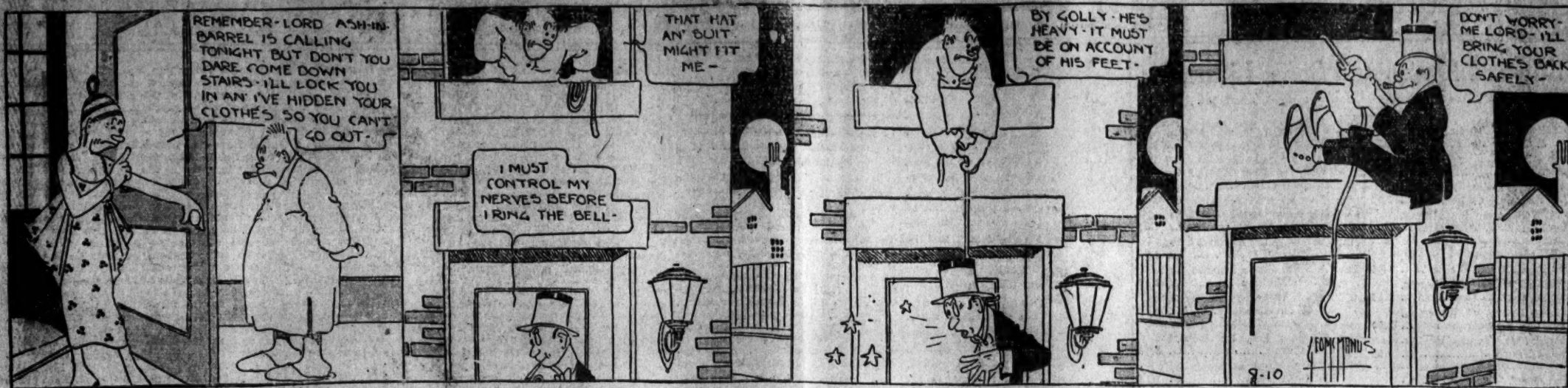
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Letters From The Front To The Folks At Home

A blood-and-thunder novelist might have told the following story with more frills and thrills, but he could hardly have made it more real. The incident has figured in cable reports, which told briefly how two colored boys from Albany, New York, had held an American outpost position against a small German army, accounting for some dozens of the enemy, and receiving therefor French and American decorations.

Corporal J. Rush Norwood, of Sylvia, Kansas, met the hero of that incident, Corporal Henry Johnson, and wrote home Johnson's account of the fight, in the colored soldier's own words.

Corporal Norwood's letter appears in the Hutchinson (Kansas) News, from which we quote:

Corp. Henry Johnson himself, who is convalescing at a near-by base hospital, rather unexpectedly dropped in at the Field Headquarters of the Press Section here and very willingly gave a vivid and awesome story of the event. I am going to try to offer it to you as I heard it. Quite contrary to the well-known newspaper phrase, "told his story blathering and stammering as a schoolgirl," Johnson gave a rapid and vivid story, inserting all features of the fray.

"Yessah, ma name's Johnson. Dis is Johnson, what's left of 'im."

"Yah must a read all about Johnson and Robinson, shure you did, it was in all de papers."

"Dere's a silver plate right dere (pointing to his left foot), yessah, right dere, they pushed a baynet through ma laig an' shot me in de right arm. Day want to send me home but Ah ain't goin' home. Ah gonna stay here till ma company goes home. I'm a good a man as any of 'em. Does Germans can't fight."

"'Twas a cloudy an' rainy night, and up and ma pardner was at this here outpost. Bout two in da mornin' we sees a bunch a Germans comin' at us. Ah figured maself as good a man as any of em an Ah says to ma pardner, 'We's going to stick right here.' He says, 'I'm with yah to de end.' So stead of treating to our lines we cut loose grenades and fired way all our ammunition."

Robinson was wounded in da laig at de start and fell to de ground still throwing de grenades at de Huns. Two of 'em tried to carry way ma pardner on a stretcher. Ah took ma rifle, a French gun, just like dis, and hit a Dude right on de haid and broke de rifle right here."

"Ah went after de Dudes carryin' way ma pardner. Ah reached for ma bowie (trench-knife), and hit one feller right in de haid. I pulled it out and bout faced all round and give 'em nudder in de guts."

"I took my pardner way from 'em and brought 'em back to de post. Den one of de Dudes comes at ma hollerin' 'Kumrad! Kumrad, you say, I'm Kumrad all right. Ah'll show ye Kumrad. Yessah, and den de Germans, what was lef of em, bent it. I bandaged ma pardner with me first-aid kit."

"Den de lieutenant comes runnin' in an says, 'Johnson, what's happenin'?"

"I says, 'It's all over, looteant.'"

"Ah had 'sixteen automatics and mo stuff piled in front of ma."

"I says, 'Go out dere an count dose Dudes.'"

"The lieutenant takes his pocket light an' looks over de ground and comes back."

"'For Heaven's sake, Johnson, there's twenty-four of 'em!'"

"Yessah, and if dey hadn't a got ma pardner here, dey would a been a lot mo."

"The lieutenant says, 'Johnson, are you hurt?'"

"Ah says, 'No sah.'"

"'Yee, you is,' he says, 'look, youse all bloody.'"

"Oh, I says, 'dat's from de Dudes. Yessah, I figured maself as good a man as any of dem and if dey hadn't got ma pardner we'd a cleaned up.'"

"At this point one of listeners inquired: 'Johnson, where are you from?'"

"I'm from Albany, sah."

"I'm from Albany, too," was the reply.

"Yah ought to know me. I'm Henry Johnson, the boy who used

to drive a horse for Hartman's on Street."

This ended the dramatic offering and Mr. Johnson was warmly congratulated by his attentive audience.

Daily as Corporal Johnson strolls the streets of the village on his convalescent trip he is stopped by both French and Americans who congratulate him and inquire as to his heroic deed. He is becoming a popular character about the place and many await the appearance of his partner, Robinson, to see the pair which scored such an extraordinary win against heavy German odds.

Some of the experiences of a Red Cross worker near the firing-lines appear in the following letter from Mrs. Laura Forest, of Cincinnati, Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Times-Star. Further evidence is offered of the cold-blooded bombing of hospitals by German airplanes.

Mrs. Forest writes of her arrival at Eprenay, in response to a hurry call for workers:

"We had no idea where Red Cross headquarters could be, where we were expected to go, or what we were expected to do, and we decided to go to the Hospital d'Evacuation, as probably the most unhappy place anywhere near."

"It was, and there we found the Red Cross men hard at work and, with hardly an exchange of words, we joined them."

"An evacuation hospital is a collection of portable houses that can be moved, if necessary, on short notice and is supposed to operate and dress wounds so that men may be moved to hospitals farther back and out of danger of being shelled. This particular offensive as you have read, came as a surprise and found the hospital without a working force of doctors or nurses. That night four thousand men were brought in for first attention. There were men shrieking with pain and men who shut lips tight and made not a sound. There were legless men and armless men and men whose abdomens had been shot away, and men with hardly a feature of their faces left--every kind of a wound that warfare can produce. Every inch of space had its stretcher--outside as well as inside of the building. There were men crying for water and many of these might not have it, owing to the nature of their wounds. There were boys who cried for their mothers and boys who died while you tried to comfort them. And always there was a long, long line of ambulances waiting to be unloaded. I will never forget what I saw during those nights, but I am not going to try to tell about it now--not even of the boche wounded who were brought in and whom we had to serve with the rest. During the day we took three hours' sleep and were back again for another twenty hours; for, while these men had been sent on, there were just as many more, and that has been going on until today."

"Now, because of the German advance, the hospital is evacuated and one is established farther back. Miss Farwell, one of the girls, has gone on to that, while Miss Hooker and I, with the Red-Cross men, are still in Eprenay, for there are refugees from Rheims and Dormans and other places near the line that must be brought into safety and cared for."

"You have heard and read of the bombing of Paris by long-range guns, and of the air-raids by planes at night and I was there during many attempts to terrorise the city. This past week I have seen real air-raids and real bombardments, and all that I have known of the war until now dwindles to a pin-point of importance. After two nights at the hospital I had just gone to bed about 1 o'clock, when there came the purring of German planes, and immediately, the answering thunder of French cannons. The hills about

Eprenay are crowned with these cannons, always ready for action. Boom! and the bed under me shook! and boom, boom on all sides at once, with the different sound of bursting bombs from the planes. They were searching, these products of German efficiency, for the stretchers where boys lay quivering with pain, suffering for water, and thinking a lot about their mothers at home. The rest of the night I spent between my bedroom and the hotel abri, as there were five attacks before morning. Several houses were hit by the bombs and slid their stones and contents over the walks and into the streets and twenty-seven people, we were told, were killed. The Germans did not find the hospital and most of the people were hidden in caves and abris. There were only two nights while we were in Eprenay when there were no raids by airplanes."

"We had seen all of this and were to see more--the bringing down of a German plane. It was just after breakfast on Sunday when the guns announced the approach of an enemy plane and we crowded around the big doors of our hotel and watched what we thought was a successful carrying out of a dangerous move, the sudden dropping down of the plane through the area of bursting shells and out of reach of the guns. Right over the buildings he came, raking the streets with machine-gun fire--and then came a burst of joy from the throats of our people, such as is seldom heard: 'Il est tombe, il est tombe' (he is falling!)"

"When I found myself I was running with the men and women and children of Eprenay, and with them I kept on running until the fallen plane was in sight. Wounded as the aviator was, he turned his machine-gun on the crowd and fired, killing a woman and a child. And still the people ran on and found him and only the arrival of a motor with the police let him live as long as he did. He died within a few hours. The second man was buried under the machine and the crowd was well dispersed before he was brought out, badly wounded, and carried away. I never heard whether he lived or died."

"Two or three days later it was thought best to evacuate the town and we came on to Chalons-sur-Marne--a town that was badly shelled about six weeks ago but at present is quite tranquil. For the time being there is little to do. We sleep, all of us, more than is natural and wonder why we feel so absolutely good for nothing. But, like war-horses, at the sound of a gun we prick up our ears and are ready for action."

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Mr. Angell's Plea For A League Of Nations

The Political Conditions of Allied Success. A Plea for the Protective Union of the Democracies. By Norman Angell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 (gold).

Mr. Angell prefaces this book with a despairing complaint that he is going to be misunderstood. His rather amusing account of the very general misinterpretation of the arguments of his "Great Illusion" by people who had not read it, surely gives him some reason for distrusting the public judgment, and so he declares at the outset that this book is undoubtedly going to be condemned by emotional persons as pacifist propaganda, and as presenting something that is an alternative to the vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Angell would not have us believe that for the world, he assures us; nothing in the argument of this book is incompatible with the

view that the destruction of Prussian military power is an essential to the peace and freedom of the Western world, that a Government responsible for the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is absolutely untrustworthy, and that no league of nations will be workable so long as the Prussian military system is predominant in Europe. However, while you may believe this and still believe what Mr. Angell tells you in this book, he wants to make it clear that he himself does not necessarily hold these views about the German power, although he reserves the right to hold them if he feels like it!

Such a beginning at once terrifies the reviewer and entices the heresy hunter. If, after this minatory introduction, you can overcome your consciousness of being an emotional creature addicted to misinterpretation sufficiently to read the book, you ex-

pect it to contain some unhalloved and subterranean snare, some hidden panegyric of the Kaiser. In which case you are pleasantly disappointed. Indeed, the body of the book creates the impression that Mr. Angell himself is far from convinced of the need for a military victory; that he entertains a greater confidence than most of us in the German people; that he lifts a tolerant brow at those who disapprove of pacifists, and that he seems to have a low opinion of emotional patriots and people who become annoyed at the things the Germans have done.

But while misinterpretation might very easily be induced by these things, as well as by various of Mr. Angell's more or less recent public utterances, it is quite true that nothing in his argument is incompatible with the belief in complete military victory as a prerequisite; and it is quite true that the matters with which he deals require a very dispassionate consideration of what is advantageous rather than what is ideally just. His book is a plea, and on the whole a very compelling one, for the immediate conversion of the present alliance into a league of nations which shall guarantee the security of every member offering to the enemy peoples admission on equal terms, including guarantee of equal protection by the league, on conforming to the conditions which it lays down for admission, which may include democratic control of foreign affairs. If they refuse to conform they shall be excluded from the benefits of the league and shall suffer "the penalty of such coercive measures, economic and other, which it can employ."

It will be said that this is exactly the condition which now confronts us; but, accepting this condition as one which can be altered only by the complete defeat of the German armies, there can be little objection to Mr. Angell's argument that recurrence of wars with Germany can best be prevented by making the German people realize that their militarism is not a necessary defense against other nations, as the nineteenth century gave them much reason to believe, and by making the benefits of inclusion in the league attractive enough to act as an influence at least as strong as the disadvantages of being opposed to it. Very properly he uses the example of the reorganization of Prussia after the humiliating conditions imposed by Napoleon as showing not only the extreme difficulty of preventing a nation from recovering its military power, but the great disadvantage entailed by convincing its people that safety for them lies only in that military power.

The German people, he says, (quoting Herman Fernau) were made enthusiastic for the war because their rulers deceived them into thinking that it was a war of defense. "What," he asks, "enabled their masters thus to provoke a sense of right on behalf of the wrong cause? The secrecy of diplomatic negotiations, the absence of any machinery for determining clearly what is aggression and what is not, and the absence of any means of protection save Germany's own preponderant strength." One may suspect that it will be a long time before the German people will accept as just the territorial settlements which other nations will regard as just, but at the same time it is obvious that the surest guarantee for a peaceable Germany must ultimately be the conviction of the Germans that German military power is not necessary to protect their rights.

As for the body which organizes this league, and which apparently he would have continued, he thinks it should consist of two houses, one consisting of delegates appointed by the executives of the various States, the other of representatives of the National Legislatures by proportional representation so as to obtain representation of minority interests. In support of the present necessity of this he adduces such instances as the inaccuracy of believing that representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government, as it stands at present, would really represent the peoples of the Dual Monarchy; or that representatives of the Tsar's Government in the Winter of 1915-17 really represented the people who were about to overthrow the Tsar. And if it be objected that these drawbacks could largely be removed by equitable territorial adjustments, there will surely be enough minority interests left, both international and intranational, to make their inclusion not only advisable but, he thinks, absolutely essential.

Furthermore, he dwells rightly on the need of some sort of Legislature for this league of nations; for however closely we may approximate to ideal justice in the settlements at the end of the war, it is hardly likely that this settlement would remain ideal forever, and past history has shown sufficiently the drawbacks of a league which tries to maintain every jot and tittle of an outgrown arrangement.

This is, of course, a large order; it is setting up the league of nations in very nearly its most extensive and most exigent character. But Mr. Angell presents some very good arguments that a weak league would be of little value, that the retention of the present international anarchy would be ruinous, and he reminds us that the will to believe, the feeling that the present system is ruinous and that the league of nations, however difficult to accomplish, is essential to the welfare of humanity, will go a long way toward making the league a fact.

Sylvia Scarlett

Sylvia Scarlett, by Compton Mackenzie. Harper and Brothers. \$1.60 (gold) net.

In his new novel Mr. Compton Mackenzie tells us the story of Sylvia Scarlett—Sylvia Scarlett, who was Lily Hadwin's friend, and who knew and might have loved Michael Fane. Yet it is not her complete story the book tells us, for when, her pride terribly hurt by that one shattering blow which destroyed all her hopes and plans, Sylvia Scarlett left England, went, as she herself phrased it, "off with the raggle-taggle kypies in a dandy car," she was still less than 30. Moreover, as a personality she was not yet, one feels, fully developed, and already far too strong a character to remain long in any such state of mind as the one in which we leave her. Some twenty years or more lie between the final breaking up and the time we first meet her, when she is still a very little girl. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we meet her long before her birth, for in a "Prelude" Mr. Mackenzie traces her somewhat complicated ancestry.

With the opening chapter we find her living with her mother, herself the legitimate daughter of a French woman and an Englishman, who had, after a decidedly episodic history, married Henry Snow, an Englishman many years her junior. He was a good deal of a scoundrel and even more of a weakling, but so long as Sylvia's mother lived she kept him in fairly good order. Then she died; the family was broken up, and Sylvia and her father went to England, where they lived a vagabond sort of life, highly interesting and often delightful to the little girl who loved adventure and had the spirit of the outlaw in her blood.

But when Sylvia was only about fifteen, her father also died, and there was no one to look after her except her father's companion, James Monley. And presently there came a scene with Monley which so terrified and disgusted Sylvia that she ran away with the boy from next door—an entirely innocent elopement, rather pathetic and more than a little comic. It ended abruptly, and after some more variegated adventures Sylvia's fortunes took a sudden twist which brought her into a highly correct boarding school, and later made her the wife of a weak, well-meaning man who was a radical in theory and an ultra-conservative in practice. Once more, Sylvia ran away; and this time her running away was followed by a period of degradation, the details of which the author spares us. Then Sylvia's wanderings begin once more.

As music hall singer and chorus girl, she goes through England, France, Spain, South America and the United States. It must be admitted that her New York experiences do not impress one with their veracity, and the episode of the South American who loads her with jewels and takes her about with him, in return asking only to be allowed to kiss her, seems decidedly improbable. At last, on returning to England from the United States, Sylvia makes quite a hit with an entertainment she has devised—a series of what she calls "improvisations," taken from the various persons she has met during the course of her vagabond life. And then, when before her there lies what seems almost the certainty of possessing the home, the place in the world which has never been hers, comes the blow which drives her forth, a wanderer once more.

The broad canvas which forms the background for the character of Sylvia is crowded with a diversity of figures, all or nearly all of them very well drawn. Many appear only for a moment; others, like Mrs. Gainsborough, go with Sylvia more than once, and for some distance. A varied

company they are: strolling players, the Pierrots and Pierrettes of the seaside; English schoolgirls; Arthur Madden, the spoiled darling; lodging-house keepers; the terrified child Constance, whom Sylvia tried to save; mainly Jack Alrdale; Dorothy Lonsdale, who knew what she wanted and was determined to have it; Lily Hadwin, who, after being absolutely ruined for years, suddenly developed a great and all-absorbing passion—these and very many others we see as we follow Sylvia. She herself, born robust, unable to endure restraint of any kind, passionately averse to the boy-making which pursued her from the time she was a very young girl; cynical, often brutal in speech, generous to the last degree, ready to forgive and to give unbounded affection to any one who seemed to need her, is yet a figure which, real as it is, ought to awaken more sympathy on the reader's part than it ever succeeds in obtaining. And this indeed is the strange thing about the book—its complete lack of influence over the reader's emotions. The characters are real; in his impersonal way the author presents them clearly; we are interested in them and in what they do; but between them and

is there is something—something like a wall of glass or of transparent ice. They never touch us; the interest they arouse is entirely mental, never emotional.

Long as the book is, it is not quite so over-long as are others of Mr. Mackenzie's novels. For his obvious fault, one especially irritating, because it seems as though it might so easily be corrected, is his tendency to dwell on some character or episode until the reader's patience is entirely exhausted. In this new novel that defect still exists, notably in the character of Mrs. Gainsborough. At first this is very amusing, but after a while her long speeches grow monotonous and very wearisome, with the result that when the book is finished one actually does not remember her half as well or so distinctly as one does people of the same general type, drawn by other writers. It is a great pity that Mr. Mackenzie does not blue-pencil his work more vigorously, for he is unquestionably one of the most notable among the little group of young English authors, and there is in this tale of Sylvia Scarlett a certain fine prodigality which increases one's admiration for his capabilities.



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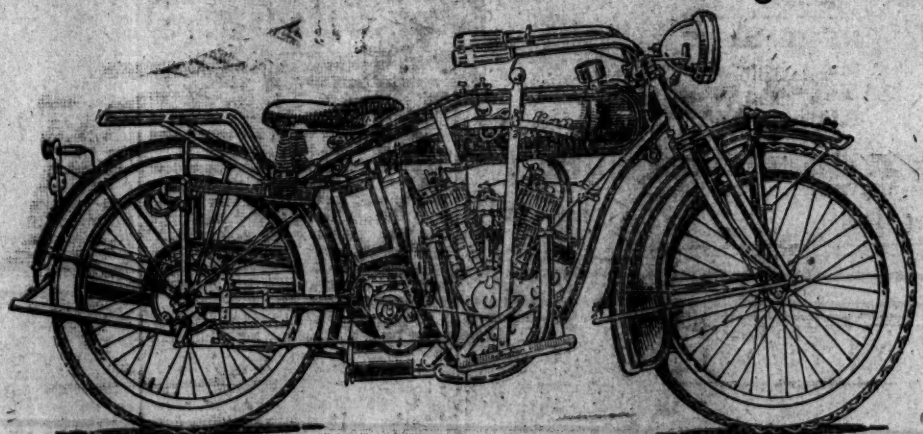
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AMERICANS ABROAD FOR FINISH FIGHT

Those in Paris Look To July Or August, 1919, As Earliest Time Of War's End

SET AGAINST PEACE TRAPS

Hope For Full Civilian Cooperation Of Allies In Hastening Complete Victory

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, August 22.—Cables from America, especially those quoting General March and Secretary Baker, align with the general sentiment of Americans, with whom Paris is now fairly teeming. All our soldiers and civilians are strong for ignoring immediate peace possibilities and keeping our eyes steadily on July or August, 1919, as the earliest practicable time of bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. If there is any dissent from the eighty-million program which Washington is discussing, it is in favor of a hundred-million program.

Americans do not belittle the German military effort, and frankly face the possibility of temporary changes in the fortunes of war, but all are grimly set in their purpose to develop our own strength until a complete German defeat can be figured with mathematical certainty. They expect early and plausible proposals from Berlin, but I have not heard a single voice raised in Paris in favor of wasting time and breath on proposals. Germany's good faith is utterly discredited by all, and none believe that a single life or a minute of time can be saved by treating seriously any approach she may make.

As one American phrased it, "This is a case where the shortest cut across is what seems the longest way around. We have got to fight our way through to peace, and any other method would prolong the war and endanger the objects which America came in to attain."

Americans Full of Confidence

Our people here are satisfied with the military position. They think the German successes, if any, will be spasmodic, but their confidence in ultimate victory is founded mainly on the American effort in the field and at home.

At the original combatants, including Germany, must be expected to become weaker as America grows stronger. Those who study the war expertly can now make approximate figures of the army strength twelve months hence. The prospective American numbers as compared with those of the other armies has

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



been frankly stated in round terms by Lloyd George and others. But when one hears these figures analyzed and elaborated in Paris discussion one cannot help being somewhat startled at the conclusions to which they inevitably lead.

There is no escape—and, indeed, there is no disposition to look for one from the huge responsibilities which America has assumed for the conduct of the war to a finish, whether that finish be one year hence or more. Looking at these responsibilities squarely, Americans are confident, first, that we are all right on the military side. We have got the right kind of soldiers; we have got enough of them; and they can be transported.

They are confident, secondly, that our people at home will maintain the will to win, and that the Washington Government will translate that purpose into action.

Want Civilian Unity

I find here, aside from a vague anxiety concerning German reinforcement from Russia, only one source of disquietude, not extending further than to the question whether complete victory and satisfactory world peace be gained as against some patched-up compromise. There is fear that a lack of inter-allied unity in non-military matters may prevent provision and preparedness.

There is talk here, as in London,

of the winter's coming on, without a sufficient coal supply as a direct result of the coming-out of English miners to which Lord Milner called pointed attention in his statement to The New York Times last week. In this and similar matters of large importance, good liaison between the military and civilian authority is still wanting, and the different Allies are going their several ways without the close co-ordination essential to efficiency.

With such striking results as military unity under Foch has shown, wonder is expressed that some counterpart of the same plan is not promptly devised to bring all the larger war activities into cohesion.

The difficulties in the way are generally of the same character as those which for many months delayed military unity and unnecessarily placed the Allied cause in deadly peril. Each country is reluctant to cede to any executive powers, Washington, London, Paris, and Rome each has its own viewpoint—its "irreducible individualism," as some one has characterized it. It is hard for each to cast its authority into the common pot to be used for all, and the selection of a man or men to wield this authority is more difficult than the choosing of a military chief.

Suggest New Function For Foch

I have heard the suggestion that

this might be overcome by clothing the Generalissimo with such authority, either executive or advisory in its nature, as would bring the whole war within the grasp of Foch. In the present emergency, for example, who could judge better than Foch whether 50,000 miners or 1,500 riveters should be sent back from the British front to work where their work will count best? He has the military viewpoint and is more directly concerned in winning the war than any one else, and yet he has statesmanlike qualities of a high order.

As for the question of fair dealing between the Allied countries, he is

already trusted on the military side and has won entire confidence for his impartiality. Whether this or some other plan to be adopted is best, observers here agree in the opinion that the Summer is wearing away without a proper measure of efficiency in preparing for Winter on the economic and industrial side, and therein lies the greatest danger to the Allied civilian morale and the chief hope of Germany's getting a favorable popular hearing for inconclusive peace proposals.

With a clear military victory in sight, Americans close to the war think we should clinch it by completing the Allied organization on the basis of unity.

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Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	12.45	13.25	13.55	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15
DOOCOW	dep.	8.05	8.20	8.50	12.55	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35
WUSIH	dep.	8.15	8.30	9.00	13.05	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.25	8.40	9.10	13.15	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55
YANGTUNG	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.20	13.25	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05
CHINKIANG	dep.	8.45	9.00	9.30	13.35	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15
NANKING	arr.	11.15	11.30	12.00	16.15	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55
POKOW	dep.	11.25	11.40	12.10	16.25	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05
TSINANFU	dep.	11.35	11.50	12.20	16.35	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45	21.15	21.45	22.15	22.45	23.15	23.45	24.15	24.45	25.15	25.45	26.15
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.45	12.00	12.30	16.45	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55	21.25	21.55	22.25	22.55	23.25	23.55	24.25	24.55	25.25	25.55	26.25
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.55	12.10	12.40	16.55	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35	21.05	21.35	22.05	22.35	23.05	23.35	24.05	24.35	25.05	25.35	26.05	26.35

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pokow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS													SHANGHAI NORTH													KIANGWAN FORTS													FOODING FORTS												
dep.													arr.													dep.													arr.												
8.10	8.20	8.30	12.10	12.20	12.30	16.10	16.20	16.30	20.10	20.20	20.30	24.10	24.20	24.30	28.10	28.20	28.30	32.10	32.20	32.30	36.10	36.20	36.30	40.10	40.20	40.30	44.10	44.20	44.30																						
7.17	8.27	13.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	17.27	20.32	21.57	25.02	26.27	27.02	30.07	30.32	31.57	35.02	36.27	37.02	40.07	40.32	41.57	45.02	46.27	47.02	50.07	50.32	51.57	55.02	56.27	57.02																						
arr.													dep.													arr.													dep.												
7.50	8.48	11.28	12.02	15.12	16.02	18.12	18.52	20.02	22.12	23.02	25.12	25.52	27.02	29.12	29.52	31.02	33.12	33.52	35.02	37.12	37.52	39.02	41.12	41.52	43.02	45.12	45.52	47.02	49.12																						

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06	20.06	21.06	22.06	23.06	24.06	25.06	26.06	27.06	28.06	29.06	30.06	31.06	32.06	33.06	34.06
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13	19.13	20.13	21.13	22.13	23.13	24.13	25.13	26.13	27.13	28.13	29.13	30.13	31.13	32.13	33.13	34.13
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	19.30	20.30	21.30	22.30	23.30	24.30	25.30	26.30	27.30	28.30	29.30	30.30	31.30	32.30	33.30	34.30
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.20	17.12	18.12	19.12	20.12	21.12	22.12	23.12	24.12	25.12	26.12	27.12	28.12	29.12	30.12	31.12	32.12	33.12
Songjiang	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50
Kashan	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50
Yehshu	dep.	7.40	10.28	12.30	14.35	16.35	17.35	18.35	19.35	20.35	21.35	22.35	23.35	24.35	25.35	26.35	27.35	28.35	29.35	30.35	31.35	32.35	33.35	34.35
Changshu	dep.	8.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	21.24	22.24	23.24	24.24	25.24	26.24	27.24	28.24	29.24	30.24	31.24	32.24	33.24	34.24	35.24	36.24
Hangchow	dep.	11.01	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	22.19	23.19	24.19	25.19	26.19	27.19	28.19	29.19	30.19	31.19	32.19	33.19	34.19	35.19	36.19	37.19
Zahkou	arr.	11.55	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	22.35	23.35	24.35	25.35	26.35	27.35	28.35	29.35	30.35	31.35	32.35	33.35	34.35	35.35	36.35	37.35

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao...	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	...
Kenshangmun...	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun...	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	...	Konzenchiao...	arr.	7.50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 9, 1918.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate,
 @ 5/2 1/2 = Tls. 3.84
 @ exch. 73.5 = Mex. \$5.27
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 124 = Tls. 80.65
 @ 73.8 = Mex. \$110.78
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.5875
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tl. 977
 Copper Cash: per tael 11.93
 Native Interest: Tls. 20

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 49 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.08
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/5 1/2
 London Demand 5/2 1/2
 India T.T. 347
 Paris T.T. 682
 Paris Demand 685
 New York T.T. 124
 New York Demand 124 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 68
 Japan T.T. 49 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 266 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 45

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/5 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/5
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/5 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. 717
 New York o/d. 125 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 128 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
 Roubles 1,320 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates
 For October
 Tl. 3.30 @ 5/5 1/2 \$1
 " 1 @ 71 1/2 France 7.94
 " 0.60 @ 129 1/2 Gold 31
 " 1 @ 42 1/2 Yen 2.64
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.55
 " 1 @ Roubles
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 9, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00
 Langkats Tls. 18.00
 Telongs (32 Shares) Tls. 13.00
Unofficial
 Almas Tls. 7.00
 Langkats Tls. 18.75 December
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.75 Dec.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 148.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 147.50 Dec.
 Shanghai Lands Tls. 65.50
 Shanghai Waterworks "B" Tls. 170.00
 Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.80 December

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 9, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
 Langkats @ Tls. 18.50 December
 Ayer Tawah @ Tls. 16.00 cash
 Orientals @ Tls. 65.00 December
 Orientals @ Tls. 65.50 December

Exchange Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon in their Exchange Circular for week ending October 9, write as follows:
 Exchange:—The London and New York maximum prices for silver remain at 49 1/2 and G. \$1.01 1/2 respectively.
 Our exchange market steadied at the opening of the week under review, to ss. 4d. for T.T. on London, and though on the easy side, especially for forward delivery, this rate was maintained till yesterday, when only small amounts were obtainable, the actual market being more like ss. 3d. Today we opened at 5/2 1/2. At the close the market is quoted steady for October but weak forward.
 The stock of sycee and bar silver remains at about Tls. 27,000,000. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at \$15,550,000 is, however, \$2,000,000 lower than last week.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, October 4.—Today's metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal 122 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0
 Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton. Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett. 29 0 0
 Quicksilver second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1 lb. extra in flask) Nominal
 Muntz Metal f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) Nominal
 Standard Tin (cash) 337 10 0
 Spelter (ordy, soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. Nominal 28 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 337 10 0

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, October 4.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share report:
 Our market has been active during the week under review, and prices on the whole have been well maintained.

Shanghai had a slight upward reaction after their settlement, but it was very short-lived. The market in the North shows every sign of being top-heavy, and sellers seem to predominate in most stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at \$600 to a fair extent.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons at \$80, North Chinas at Tls. 125 and Unions at \$85 could probably be placed at quotations.

Five Insurances.—China Fires at \$152 and Hongkong Fires at \$259 are unchanged from last week.

Shipping.—Dunlop has steered a rather erratic course during the week, as low as \$82 1/2 being done and as high as \$85 1/2. At the close the market is inclined to be bullish, transactions having taken place at \$87 November. Steamboats are in demand at \$22 1/4 Preferred Indos at \$20 are unchanged from last week. Deferred Indos have provided another surprise, rising rapidly from \$146 1/4 to \$160 for cash, closing with strong buyers at \$160 for cash and \$164 for December. Shells are wanted at 117 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at \$85 and Malabons at \$88.

Oils and Mining.—Raub has sellers at \$2.40. Trials are unchanged at 27 1/2. Fronchs at 35 1/2 and Kallans at 47 1/2. Langkats were rushed up at the beginning of the week on buying orders from Hongkong, Shanghai following the usual procedure of putting up the rate. At the close, when Hongkong shows signs of selling back again to Shanghai the market is weaker with no buyers in sight.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.

Kowloon Wharves are a strong market at \$97. Hongkong Docks have sellers at \$158 October and \$156 done for cash. Shanghai Docks after a slight show of strength in the beginning of the week are now quiet at Tls. 153 sellers for December in Shanghai.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are offering at \$100. Hotels could be placed at \$90 ex-dividend and Lands at \$97. Humphreys are wanted at \$7.25. Kowloon Lands at \$32, and West Points at \$71.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai: Boyce Tls. 205 buyers, Shanghai Cotton Tls. 143 sellers, Kungyik Tls. 16 nominal, Yangtzeppoo Tls. 8 3/4 buyers, Orientals Tls. 6 1/2 buyers.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric continue to offer at \$65 and China Lights could probably be placed at \$6. Hongkong Trams have buyers at \$7.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at \$19, Dairy Farms at \$25 1/2 for the new, Ropes at \$30 1/2 and Providents at \$7.50 are all wanted at quotations. Cements have been a firm market throughout the week, gradually rising from last week's rate of \$8.30 to \$8.60 for cash with \$8.90 for December. Powells could be placed at \$9 and Waterboats at \$12.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, October 5.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. buyers.
 November to December: 2s. 3 1/4 d. value.

Tendency of market, quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Oct. 4.

Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 3 1/4 d. paid.

Tendency of market, firm.

London, October 2:

Spot: 2s. 3d. paid.

November to December: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of market, firm.

Hankow Market

Finance and Money Market

A moderate amount of Bills came out during the week, and there was a small demand for T.T. for freight. Tails T.T. on Shanghai rose from 96.8 to 97 on the Chinese market and closed at 96.925. Foreign banks sold at 97 to 96.9. Dollars rose from 71.3 buyers 71.5 sellers Chinese market to 71.55 and 72.05, but closed easier at 71.55 and 71.85. Interest: 14 percent, after having been at 16 percent. Changsha exchange rose from 38 to 40.

Exports.—There is little to report upon this week with the exception of the cotton market, which is active at very fluctuating prices.

Markets generally are quiet and prices steady. Small quantities of No. 2 hides and wood oil have changed hands. The fall in exchange rates came as a slight relief.

Imports.—Prices of Whites and Blacks are still very firm, and there are buyers in the market for Whites if holders are prepared to sell. Clearances of Blacks and Greys poor.

There has been a big jump in Siam quotations since our last report, and local prices are going up, the difference on last week being from Tls. 5 to Tls. 8 per bale.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., in their Cotton Market Report for the week ending October 10, write as follows:

China Cotton.—While the early part of the week under review exemplified a firmness with an upward tendency the general apathetic sentiment which permeated the market since has modified it to an extent that, notwithstanding the

persistence of the farmers in retaining their stocks, there has resulted at the close a slight decline.

Without disparaging the importance of the views of the interior holders as a price making factor, it would seem that the result of any holding movement at the very beginning of the season, especially in the present period when money is in urgent demand, might prove disastrous later on for those farmers who overstay the market and with mills holding fair stocks of cotton to cover their wants for the immediate future, any attempt to force them into the market is not likely to be successful.

As to the immediate future trend of the market, having in view the considerable drop in American futures and the expectant cessation of hostilities in Europe which will undoubtedly influence the world's markets in general, there is no reason for adopting at the moment a bullish view of the situation but a belief may be entertained in favor of a realization of lower prices the continuance of which, however, at this stage cannot but be problematical. Tone of the market: quiet.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F.

Sakellaridis 29.40d.
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 20.00d.
 Price of Good Middling 25.00d.
 Price of Good Middling last reported 24.99d.

Tone of market steady.

New York Market:

Price of Mid American, Jan. 30.60d.
 March 30.79d.

Market: steady.

Indian Market:

Broach, New Crop....Rs. 827 per candy.

Market: steady.

Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
Alma	34,000	35,000
Amherst	—	1,852
Anglo-Dutch	—	56,500
Anglo-Java	120,500	159,000
Ayer Tawah	29,000	28,002
Batu Anam	—	23,000
Bukit Toh Alang	14,958	14,461
Bule	16,000	13,512
Chempedak	9,500	8,200
Chemor	—	22,262
Cheng	12,810	14,150
Consolidated	62,377	53,712
Dominion	—	43,463
Gula Kalumpung	50,300	73,700
Java Consolidated	50,000	54,000
Kamunting	23,867	21,283
Kapala	—	11,777
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,700	9,800
Kota Bahroo	40,795	39,640
Kroewoek	28,000	39,000
Langkat	—	79,000
Padang	25,000	24,000
Permatas	6,647	—
Pengkalan	17,067	14,502
Repah	17,000	18,000
Samagaga	17,300	16,580
Semambu	—	15,841
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	35,000	35,383
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelang	14,700	14,759
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,562	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,010	7,858
Shanghai-Pahang	—	13,496
Shanghai-Sumatra	—	71,230
Sua Manggis	—	—

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, October 4.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/2% for account 162 1/2

Cheques on London at 162 1/2

Paris Fr. 26.07

T.T. on London at New York 49 1/2

Bar Silver (spot) 49 1/2

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%

Market Rate of Discount 5 1/2%

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Ginned 20.00d.

Fair Sakellaridis 20.00d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 20.00d.

Cas 1 1/2 inch Staple 25.00d.

Plantation Rubber: October 26 1/2 to 27 1/2

Hornslys, 31 lbs. Shirtings 26 1/2

Calverts 10 lbs. Shirtings 26 1/2

Taylor's 40s. Yarn Unquoted

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by tram.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate bath and electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

FUN WEEK AT THE APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING

FRIDAY 11th

COMMENCING



MAX LINDER
 MAX LINDER

THE IDOL
 OF PARIS

IN IN IN
 "MAX COMES ACROSS"
 "MAX WANTS A DIVORCE"

Max released from War Service, once more brings his wonderful gifts as a screen artiste before you. Filmed by the Essanay Co., in two of the funniest pictures you could wish to see.

FATTY AND MABEL NORMAND

IN IN IN
 "FATTY AND MABEL ADRIFT"

To know Fatty is to love him for his laughs—and Mabel—will she's a peach of a girl. Ask the cinema fans



IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

COMEDY OF THE RIP-ROARING,
 SIDE-SPLITTING, TEN-LAUGHS-A
 MINUTE VARIETY
 SEE THESE THREE STARS
 AND GO AWAY
 WITH A HAPPY MEMORY OF
 THE REALMS OF LAUGHTER

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—BOOK AT ROBINSONS AS USUAL

COMING
 SHORTLY



ANOTHER GREAT FOX PRODUCTION
 "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"

TOLD IN TEN
 WONDERFUL
 REELS



IF YOU WANT

OODLES OF FUN, ROARS OF LAUGHTER
 AND SUCH AN AMOUNT OF MERRI-
 MENT THAT WILL CARRY YOU
 THROUGH THE WINTER
 GET A MOVE ON TODAY AND
 SECURE YOUR SEAT

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Franes 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs.
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment of the Chinese Republic on
January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZAR, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shang-
hai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hai-
phong and Yunnan.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour
Favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.

In London: London County West-
minster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts in Gold or Local Currency and
fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local
Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,379,000.00
Reserve Fund \$1,398,553.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,934.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tientsin Shanghai
Tientsin Kailong Hankow
Changchun Wuhu Ichang
Anfu Anking Changsha
Dahly Hangchow Nanchang
Mukden Ningpo Kluksang
Newchwang Nanking Foochow
Harbin Chinkiang Amoy
Kienlo Hsuechow Canton
Tientsin Soochow Hongkong
Chefoo Wanchow Swatow
Tientsin Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved
securities. Local Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
count at 2 per cent. per annum, on
Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent.
per annum and on Fixed Deposits at
the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per
cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per
cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin.
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director:

SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domest-
ic Cities:

Tientsin Chinkiang
Shanghai Soochow
Peking Wushih
Hankow Hangchow
Nanking Ningpo
Yangchow Shaoxing
Hsuechow Canton
Tientsin Hongkong
Tientsin Tientsin

Agencies and Correspondents in
foreign countries:

London, International Banking Cor-
poration.
New York, International Banking
Corporation.

San Francisco, International Bank-
ing Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.

Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in
foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

8.41 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted. In-
terest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits both in Taels
and Dollars according to arrange-
ment.

Credits granted on approved
securities.
Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1925 Manager's Office.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 84 Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement de Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France, Ban-
que de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Changhai Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowak Vladivostok

Hailan O-Amur Yokohama

Hankow

31 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and fixed Deposits in Taels,
Dollars and Roubles, Terms on
application.

Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH

41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of
Finance.

General Banking Business of
Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange
Business a Specialty. We issue
Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of
Credit Buying and Selling Specie,
Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Com-
mercial Papers and Bills Discount-
ed.

Loans and Advances made on
approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current
accounts and fixed deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio,
Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,
Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London,
New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin,
Hankow, Kluksang, Tsingtau,
Dairen, Changchun, Mukden,
Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong-
kong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kluksang Road.

Capital Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco

Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and

Hankow.

Banking Business in General

Foreign Exchange Business, Travel-
ers' and Commercial Letters of
Credit. Correspondents throughout
the world.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—

Central 2318 Manager.

Central 2350 General Office.

Central 2356 General Office.

Central 4668 Comptroller.

Central 4621 Night only.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay Los Angeles S. Francisco

Buenos Ayres London Seattle

Calcutta Lyons Shanghai

Changhai Manila Shimoda

Dahly Mukden Singapore

Hankow Nagasaki Sourabaya

Harbin Newchwang Sydney

Hongkong New York Tientsin

Honolulu Osaka Tokio

Kayuen Peking Tientsin

Kobe Rangoon Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.

Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance shall
not at any time exceed the sum of
\$3,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent per annum will be allowed on
the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on de-
mand. Accounts will be kept either
in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the
option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transactions
will be entered. Pass Books must
be presented when paying in or
withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of
China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved
securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent per annum on
daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according
to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-Up Capital—

Gulden 70,000,000 (about £5,323,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,283)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Sanderjmasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Teling-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Betong

Jokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap

Tongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Radia Semarang

Langsa Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives
or collection bills of exchange,
issues letters of credit on its
branches, and correspondents and
carries on banking business of every
description.

Current accounts kept in taels
and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON
current and fixed deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Provision Prices
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican
dollar cents at Hongkong market as
compiled on October 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-18

Cod " 16-18

Mandarin " 25-40

Mackerel " none

Pomfret " 25-30

Salmon " 18-20

Samli " none

Solo " 16-18

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each \$2.00-2.50

Duck " 40-60

Eggs per doz. 13-20

Fowl per lb. 18-20

Geese each 60-1.00

Hare " 35-40

Partridge " none

Pheasant " 50-60

Pigeons " 15-16

Plover " none

Quail " 14-16

Snipe " 12-14

Turkey per lb. 35-40

Teal each 10-12

Wild Duck " 35-40

Wild Pigeons " 10-12

Woodcock " 40-50

Wild Geese " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. none

Bananas " 10-12

Cherries " 6-7

Chestnuts " none

Figs per doz. 5-10

Grapes per lb. 14-18

Lemons " each 8

Lichees per lb. none

Mangoes " each none

Mongosteens per doz. none

Mejuns each 2-3

Oranges per lb. none

Peaches " 10-16

Pears " 8-16

Persimmons " 6-8

Pineapples " none

Pumpkins " none

Strawberries " none

Walnuts " 12-14

Vegetables

Artichokes each 4-5

Asparagus per doz. none

French Beans per lb. 5-6

Broad Beans " 5-10

Beetroot per bunch 2-3

Bamboo Shoots per lb. none

Cabbage " each 2-5

Carrots " 2-5

Cauliflower " none

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Meville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 12	—	Vancouver	Montezuma	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 12	—	Vancouver	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 23	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 23	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 27	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. M.Y.K.	
Nov. 1	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 1	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 1	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 1	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Raisan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Sumama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	Marseilles	Takoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 10	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 10	1.00	Swatow	Singan	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Foochow	Hagan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	Hongkong	Kwangshai	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	Ningpo	Kiansewa	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	1.00	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunling	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchow	Chl. N.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangshai	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 10	12.00	W'wai, Chefoo & T'ien	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Tientsin, direct	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	2.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 10	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 10	—	Chinwangtao	Yai Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
Oct. 10	12.00	W'wai, Chefoo & T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Oct. 10	—	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwalee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungling	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loowoo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wooching	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshai	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kinnafoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchow	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Kosuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Ryodo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Singhai	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 9	—	Ningpo	Krenshin	Br. B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kwalee, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungling, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luany, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Caranahap, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kangra, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, October 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to N.Y.K. Kaisha Kaisha No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND MANILA.—The S.S. Volunteer will be despatched from Hongkong for Manila via Hongkong between October 10-12. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road, (Palace Hotel Building), Telephone Central 5056.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Thursday, October 10, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hagan, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 10, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 11, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Friday, October 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangshai, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, October 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 24. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 10, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain Smith, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Friday, October 11, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kisan Mining Administration, S.S. Yel Maru, will despatch on Saturday, October 12. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Daichi Maru, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, October 20, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via KOBE YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Andes Maru, Captain —, will be despatched on Friday, October 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA, A.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, October 26. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

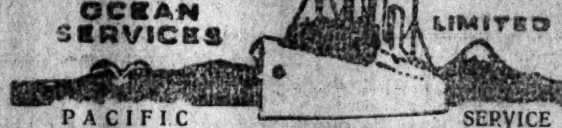
Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 1	—	Glasgow	Idemoneus	Br. R. & S.
Sept. 15	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 15	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 25	—	Cruiser	—	Dan. G.N. Tel Co.
Sept. 28	—	Hankow	Medio Maru	Jap.
Oct. 1	—	Hankow	Meloo	Am. S. Oil Co.
Oct. 2	—	Japan	Schuy Maru	Jap.
Oct. 3	—	Japan	Notoro Maru	Jap.
Oct. 7	—	Chefoo	Kwalee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Chefoo	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 7	—	Japan	Store Nordiste	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Japan	Tokiwu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 7	—	Japan	Notoro Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 8	—	Poochow	Hagan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Oct. 8	—	Poochow	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 8	—	Japan	C. Thorne	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Kwanatsh	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Japan	Fukuyei Maru	Jap.
Oct. 8	—	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 8	—	Chefoo	Yai Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Wooching	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 8	—	Hongkong	Dumbea	Fr. M. M.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
S.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.M.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W.T.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.O.B.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.V.III	Oct. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Moji, Kobe And Yokohama	For Hongkong
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THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	27th
* S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	21st

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	8th
* S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

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Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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For Marseilles
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AMERICAN LINE.—In connection with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.
ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Oct. 24 Oct. 25
MANILA MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 25 Oct. 26
For Hongkong

CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 14 Oct. 15
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin and Dairen

KOHOKU MARU (1,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 8 Oct. 11
DAICHI MARU (1,200 tons) Capt. H. Miyaji, Oct. 13 Oct. 20
KEELUNG MARU (1,650 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Oct. 20 Oct. 23
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa), and Takao

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 22 Oct. 24
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

The Management of
THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
announce that they will hold

A "Dinner Dance de Luxe"
in their
Ball Room every Thursday Night
Commencing at 8:30 p.m.
\$3.00 per cover.

No Charge for admission to the
Ball Room

For reservations please apply to
The Supt. of Service or Hotel Office

ASTOR HOUSE ORCHESTRA.

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist
for diseases of and operations on
throat, nose and ears has increased
his consultation hours from 9 a.m.
to 12 noon.

103 Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

Today being a national holiday,
this store will be closed at one
o'clock p.m.

Waltzway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

ORE CRUSHING MACHINE

Wanted. Please state price,
and supply plan and specifica-
tions to

"MINES"

care of THE CHINA PRESS

Cus'oms Notification

No. 897.

Notice is hereby given that the
Custom House will be closed and
the shipment and delivery of cargo
suspended on Thursday, the 10th
October, the day fixed by the Gov-
ernment as a National Festival.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs,
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th October, 1918.

BUY A BOND HELP

to end the War in the only
way it can be ended—by
the crushing defeat of
Germany.

This space contributed by
Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 7

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Exchange Banks which are
members of the above Association,
will close for the transaction of
Public Business on Thursday, the
10th October, the day fixed by the
Chinese Government as a National
Festival.

Mr. and Mrs. Seki

Electric and Hand Massage

Graduated at the Massage School
of Tokyo, Japan.

No. 1469, Woosung Road,

End of Minghong Road,

SHANGHAI.

SING HONG

11 North Szechuen Road.

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You are cordially invited to visit
our new store which has just been
completely equipped. We carry a
complete stock of gentlemen's
supplies. Competent tailors have
been engaged who will satisfy our
customers in style and cuts.

Our motto is

"Satisfaction and Low Cost"

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Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

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(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving ma-
chine which adds, subtracts,
multiplies and divides. Sold for
the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
**Continental Import & Export
Company**
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and
Vacuum Bottles.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting 1918

The Entries for the Autumn
Race Meeting Will Close at the
Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Satur-
day, 12th October, 1918.

Members leaving entries at the
Grand Stand are requested to de-
posit them in the Box in the Secre-
tary's Office, labelled "entries for
the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

The International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

47th Gymkhana Meeting
10th and 12 October, 1918.
(Thursday and Saturday)

1st Day First Saddling Bell
at 11:30 a.m. sharp.
Tiffin interval after 3rd Race.

2nd Day First Saddling Bell
at 1:30 p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: First Day
at 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30
a.m., 12:25 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 2:00
p.m.

Second Day at 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m.,
2:00 p.m., 2:15 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESH-
MENTS: will be served at the
Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. Day,

Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the
Kiangwan St. Leger and The
Kiangwan Challenge Cup close
on Saturday, 12th inst. at 8:00
p.m. at the Club House, 126,
Bubbling Well Road.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS:
Intending subscribers are re-
quested to send their names to the
undersigned not later than
8:00 p.m. Saturday, 12th inst.

By order,

Y. S. Day,

Secretary.

Dr. James Yaking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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Special rates to men in uniform.

Electric Fires

Are The Best!
WHY?

No Danger from Fire. No Dust. No Ashes.
No Nerve Racking Job of Lighting It.
No Explosion. No Smell. No Flues.

NO BURNT FINGERS.

It is Portable, Clean and Healthy. Special Cheap Rate
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Know Your Speed

A
STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of
motor-cycling. You can know
at a glance just how fast
you are riding.



For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2229

HILL'S BAZAAR

offers for 12 days genuine bargains in

Wool Blankets, Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Irish
Linen Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Bath and Face
Towels, Harris Tweeds, Serges, Hamespuns, Coatings,
Wool Coat Sweaters, Silk Jerseys, Raincoats, Cotton Stock-
ings and Socks.

Felt Slippers, etc. and 10 cases GOODS for

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

From MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, at 12 Nanking Road (in

the premises lately occupied by Shainin and Co.) opposite

Robinson Piano Co. 2440

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

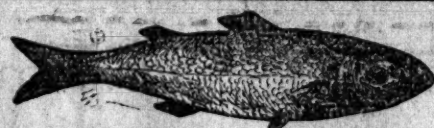
The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces.

Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE



I. SHAININ & CO.

notify their patrons that on October 9th their Branch Store at
12 Nanking Road, known as the "Home of Delicacies," will

be removed to

100 SEZCHUEN ROAD,

corner of Jinkee Road, opposite Pathe Freres.

EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN, Allied nation-
ality, wants English lessons. Apply
to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

NURSE or young lady wanted to
assist in care of two small children.
Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA
PRESS.

LOST OR STOLEN

STRAYED from No. 14, North
Szechuen Road on the night of the
8th inst., "Bees" a black Irish
setter, six months old, having four
white feet, white patch over nos-
trils, and white breast. Will finder
kindly communicate with above ad-
dress. Reward.

WANTED, first-class stenotypist,
Portuguese or Chinese. One with
filing experience and knowledge of
accounting preferred. Good wages.
Apply, with copies of testimonials,
etc., to Box 55, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED by an American firm
for one month only, an experienced
stenotypist. Hours 9 to 12 and 2
to 5. Apply to Box 50, THE
CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by American gentle-
man, room and board with private
family. Reply to G.N.S., Your-
oveta Inc., No. 15 Avenue Edward
VII.

WANTED by well-educated
Japanese gentleman, board and
lodging; private family, central dis-
trict. Apply to Box 59, THE
CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, 1st November or
later, furnished house or flat, four
to five rooms, two adults. French
or Western. Apply to Box 57,
THE CHINA PRESS.

SALESMAN (or woman) and
general canvasser wanted. Only ex-
perienced persons need apply. Good
salary and position to right party.
Reply to Box 41, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED: Nursery governess or
lady nurse for Yokohama, to take
entire charge of boy (5) and girl
(4). State age, qualifications,
nationality and salary required. In-
terview can be arranged in Shang-
hai. Apply to Box 12, THE
CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 422.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and
small comfortable rooms with
bathrooms attached. Accommo-
dation for table boarders. Apply
Mrs. G. Pollock.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, private typing work
by experienced steno-typist. Terms
moderate. Apply to Box 54, THE
CHINA PRESS.

19079 O. 16

WANTED, position by an expe-
rienced lady typist, willing to assist in
general office work in any capacity.
Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19050 O-10

DENTIST, European, college
graduate, five years' experience (3
years' practice in U.S.A.); desires
position with dentist. Apply to Box
34, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 O-9

EXPERIENCED stenographer
and typist (lady) desires position in
first-class firm. Moderate salary.
Reply to Box 46, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19064 O-10

THOSE who want a useful and
trustworthy Chinese chief assistant,
well-educated and intelligent, for
accounts and audit work, especially
railway accounts, will please com-
municate with Box 31, THE
CHINA PRESS.

19014 O-9

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Large size new
cabinet Victor Victrola with al-
bums. Careful selection red seal
records, Caruso, Tetsuzumi, Mel-
ba, McComack, Paderewski, El-
man, etc., also selection latest dance
music, etc. Cost \$600. Tls. 275 or
nearest offer. Apply to Box 56,
THE CHINA PRESS.

19082 O. 10

WANTED, to exchange house
property in Shanghai for Bund prop-
erty in Ningpo (11 mow). Ad-
dress Hudson & Co., Ningpo.

19081 O. 16

FOR SALE: One 1/4-plate camera,
one 12-bore sporting gun, both Bri-
tish make. For full particulars,
apply to Box 53, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19076 O. 12

BEAUTIFUL Australian parrot
for sale. Price \$25. Apply to Box
60, THE CHINA PRESS.

19093 O. 13

PIANO FOR SALE, perfect
condition, practically new. Bar-
gain. Owner leaving China.
Bought Robinson's. To be seen
their showrooms, Nanking Road.

19089 O. 11

TWO-cylinder and free engine
motor-cycle, with side-car, Tls. 210.
A real bargain. Apply to Box 48,
THE CHINA PRESS.

19065 O.11.

FOR SALE, India, baby twin
motor-cycle, almost new, for \$230.
Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA
PRESS.

19051 O-10

FOR SALE: Two Mauser pistols
respectively 6 and 8 millimeters, with
ammunition. Have never been used.
Can be inspected by applying to Box
44, THE CHINA PRESS.

19060 O-10

FOR SALE: Leaving Shanghai,
must dispose of furniture, household
effects, etc. Optional with purchaser,
lease of seven-room modern house,
fully screened. French concession.
Please apply to Box 39, THE
CHINA PRESS.

19055 O-9

BICYCLE for boy or man, at cost,
without importer's profit, will sell
one new "De Luxe Motobike" with
reinforced frame, Sturmy Archer
coaster brake, three-speed control,
strong luggage carrier, solar lamp
and extras. (No more imported.)
Absolute bargain. Write to Box
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19010 O-9

ADVERTISER has a few riding
and carriage ponies for sale. Guar-
anteed perfectly sound. Apply to
Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

19059 O-9.

FOR SALE: Auto-ped in good
condition, brand-new tyres, Tls.
95.00. Please apply to Box 18,
THE CHINA PRESS.

19058 O-9.